

TO UNITE THE FLOCKS

Bishop Willis Asks Communicants to Register.

(From Monday's daily.)

BISHOP WILLIS of the Anglican church has proposed a union of the Cathedral parish and Second congregation and notified the members of both parishes yesterday from the pulpit and by written notices that all who desired to come into the union could do so by registering their names in the Cathedral Registry book on or before January 9, 1902. Those who attended services at the Cathedral yesterday had their attention arrested by notices which were posted conspicuously on the church doors. The first one read:

The Anglican Church in Hawaii, having by its synod, held in the city of Honolulu, on the second and following days of December, 1901, solemnly promised allegiance to the constitution and canons of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America, the said constitution will go into effect on January 1, 1902; and all appointments made by the Bishop of Honolulu and licenses issued by him subject to the order of the Church of England will require, provided they are in accordance with the constitution of the Protestant Episcopal Church, to be renewed subject to a declaration of assent to the book of common prayer of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States, and if not renewed within fifteen days after the said first day of January, 1902, will become null and void.

Given under our hand and seal this twenty-seventh day of December, in the year of our Lord 1901.

ALFRED WILLIS,
Bishop of Honolulu.

The second notice was as follows:

Election of wardens and vestrymen for St. Andrew's Cathedral under the new order, in effect January 1, 1902.

All male communicants of the Anglican Church in Hawaii, or of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States (not under the age of eighteen years), who have been residents in Hawaii since July 1, 1901, or who shall have registered their names in the registry book of the cathedral wardens on or before the 9th day of January, 1902, will be entitled to vote at the election of wardens and vestrymen of St. Andrew's Cathedral for the ensuing year, to be held in the Cathedral school room on Friday, the 10th day of January, 1902.

The registry book will be open for signatures every evening in the cathedral school room from Monday, December 30, 1901, to Thursday, January 9, 1902, from 7:30 to 9 p. m., inclusive, excepting Tuesday, December 30, Wednesday, January 1, and Sunday, January 5.

(Signed) ALFRED WILLIS,
Dean
VICAR V. H. KITCAT,
Parish Priest.
EDMUND STILES,
HENRY SMITH,
Wardens.

Bishop Willis made the announcement at the morning services of his congregation, intimating that he desired by this means to effect a harmonious union of the two congregations now separately worshipping in the Cathedral that he might turn over to the American Bishop, who will succeed him, a united church.

When Rev. Alexander Mackintosh held his services for the second congregation in the same church an hour later, he announced from the same pulpit that he had received a letter from Bishop Willis, "which attacked the vitality of the congregation." He therefore called a meeting of every member of the second congregation for this evening at 7:30 o'clock in the Sunday-school room, to hear the letter read and to consider it.

The news was the talk of the two congregations during the day, and in the afternoon a meeting of the church wardens of the second congregation with Mr. Mackintosh was held at the residence of Mr. Von Holt on Judd street. The wardens, Messrs. W. R. Castle Jr. and T. Clive Davies, received a letter from Bishop Willis, stating that an election of wardens for the Cathedral would be held on Friday, January 10, 1902, at which time he trusted the second congregation would be willing to join with the Cathedral congregation, making one congregation only, and asking that word be sent to all Protestant communicants with the request that they register their names before January 9, 1902, which would give them the right to vote at the meeting.

It is apparent to certain of the members of the second congregation that the entire matter hinges on the renewal of the licenses of the various ministers now performing their duties under the Bishop's authority from the Church of England. The election of wardens and vestrymen is scheduled to take place on the 10th of January, but the renewal or nullification of licenses rests with the Bishop until January 15th, or five days later than the meeting. It was the impression of some of the second congregation members that in case the second congregation decided to take advantage of the Bishop's offer of a union, he reserved the power to himself to nullify any minister's license after they had pledged themselves to come into the Bishop's congregation. This is based on the phraseology of the following sentence of his notice above given, "and if not renewed within fifteen days

PICTORIAL HISTORY OF THE WEEK.



MANY WILL NOW PROCEED TO SWEAR OFF.



COMPETITION ON THE WATERFRONT



OFF FOR MANILA.



THE OLYMPIC MAN DOES NOT THINK KINDLY OF THE HONOLULU SPORT.



STREETS IN KEWALO



THE KIDS ENJOYED A MERRY CHRISTMAS.

How a Chinese-Hawaiian Boy Met a Sudden Death While Trying to Turn on Lighting Switch.

after the said first day of January, 1902, will become null and void." This question will be raised by the second congregation at its meeting tonight and fully discussed.

Bishop Willis was seen at his residence on Bates street, and asked concerning the two notices.

"There is nothing about the matter that is not fully explained in them," replied the Bishop. "I have sent out these notices to all the ministers of our church in the islands. It is a very simple proceeding to issue the new licenses. The Synod expressed its allegiance to the Constitution and canons of the Protestant Episcopal church in the United States, and in order that the change from the Anglican church to the American form of worship may be made complete, the ministers must have licenses in accord with the American church constitution. The power is vested in me to do this. The old licenses make their allegiance to the Church of England. The only change in the document, therefore, is changing the 'Church of England' to the 'Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States.'"

"I have also issued a notice to all communicants of the Anglican church and to all members of the Protestant Episcopal church in the United States to register their names in the Cathedral Registry book, for the purpose of giving them the privilege of voting at the election to be held on January 10. If the second congregation desires to affiliate and form but one congregation in the cathedral, they can signify their intention of so doing by voting. After that there are but a few weeks before I shall retire from the Bishopric of the Anglican church, and I would be glad to have but one congregation to turn over to the American church on April 1."

"I would be glad to see the differences ended. It has been an anomalous condition to have two separate congregations worshipping in the same church, but as I look back over the events of past years I can readily understand that the two nationalities which worshipped at the Cathedral may have much to do with the estrangement which took place, but surely, there has been time since then for these differences to have been adjusted and this anomalous condition to cease."

SUNDAY SCHOOL RALLY.

Union of Kawaiahae, Kaunakapili and Kalihi Schools.

The rally of the Sunday Schools of Kawaiahae, Kaunakapili and Kalihi churches took place yesterday morning at 10 o'clock in Kawaiahae church, nearly five hundred children and adults being present. The entire auditorium and galleries of the church were filled with scholars and the regular church congregation. The exercises were recitations and singing by the schools, addresses by the general Sunday School superintendent, Messrs. Nakulua, and the three school superintendents, all of which were quite interesting. The Kawaiahae schools recited verses of Scripture in unison, the others by classes. The primary class of Kaunakapili Church was led by a little girl. A little child from the Kalihi school recited the Ten Commandments in the native language, and she afterwards catechized her older sister on Scripture matters. The collection, amounting to \$25.50, was given over to the support of the Sunday School paper, called the "Hoahana."

The British War Office accused the Boers of killing British wounded at short range.

While in the act of turning on an electric switch in McInerney's store, shortly after 5 o'clock Saturday afternoon, Henry Ahfai, a Hawaiian-Chinese boy about nineteen years of age received a shock which resulted in his death five minutes later. Dr. Chas. B. Cooper and A. N. Sinclair made every effort to resuscitate the unfortunate lad, whose heart fluttered feebly for several minutes, and then stopped.

A coroner's jury was sworn in at McInerney's store by High Sheriff Brown. The jury viewed the body, listened to testimony of eye-witnesses to the tragedy, inspected the switch which had dealt its death blow to the boy, and then held an inquest in the office of Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth at the police station, where the evidence of Dr. Cooper and Manager Gartley and Superintendent Henry Hudson, of the Hawaiian Electric Light Company, was heard. Upon the request of the jury the high sheriff sent the body to the morgue that a postmortem might be held to ascertain the condition of the victim's heart. The jury also inspected the body in the police station yard, where burns and blisters were found upon the boy's right hand, the one which had come in contact with the metal parts of the switch. The jury found that a postmortem might be held to ascertain the condition of the victim's heart. The jury also inspected the body in the police station yard, where burns and blisters were found upon the boy's right hand, the one which had come in contact with the metal parts of the switch. The jury found that a postmortem might be held to ascertain the condition of the victim's heart.

Shortly after 5 o'clock Ed McInerney, who was waiting upon a customer, asked Mr. Stevens, one of the clerks, to turn on the electric lights. Mr. Stevens was about to comply with the request when Henry Ahfai, who was sweeping near the front street door, said, "Never mind, Mr. Stevens, I'll do it." He dropped his broom and went to the door. The switch is located on the inside of the doorway. The door when open conceals the switch, and often the employees thrust their hands between the door and the door frame, just above the second hinge, to raise the lever. On Saturday a large glass umbrella case was against the door, and to get at the lever meant either to remove the case and open the door to raise it, or to insert the hand through the small space in the crack mentioned. Ahfai proceeded to take the latter course, as he had done hundreds of times before. To accomplish this he had to clasp the iron column supporting the front of the building at the entrance with his left hand, stand on the iron threshold plate and raise his right hand above his head to the lever. The lever cannot be seen by a man of Ahfai's stature, and in thrusting his hand through the crack he practically had no control of its movements. He was used to finding the lever in this manner.

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constitution of the person receiving the shock. We have a man in our employ, Mr. Remahall, who received 2000 volts, and he lives. I have hearsay evidence that men have been killed on a low voltage of but 50 volts, but it was probably due to a weak heart."

Dr. Cooper stated if there were any lesions of the boy's heart it would be necessary to hold a postmortem. Upon the recommendation of the jury the body was ordered taken to the morgue for such examination.

Manager Gartley stated that as far as the location of the accident was concerned, everything was favorable to the boy receiving a shock. He was holding to an iron pillar with one hand, standing on an iron threshold, and his right hand did not grasp the handle of the lever, but caught hold of the metal parts, forming a complete circuit through the body. The boy's shoes were examined by the jury, the inside soles being damp, almost wet, from perspiration.

"How could he receive a shock from this switch?" inquired Juror Wilson.

"By touching both poles of the switch at the same time, and holding to an iron pillar which was grounded."

Superintendent H. L. Hudson said that the voltage of the secondary circuit at 5 o'clock ranged from 110 to 115 or 118 volts. He was of the opinion it could not have sustained a higher voltage as it would have burned out all the lamps on the circuit. He had every reason to believe there had been no higher than 110 volts in the circuit. He explained, in response to a question, that the sputtering on the pole outside the store on Christmas evening had been repaired and an examination showed that it was still in good order.

When the body was sent to the morgue the jury was excused until 1:30 this afternoon.

The postmortem examination was made by Dr. J. T. McDonald. He found the heart pale in appearance, small and all signs pointing to its being very weak. The apex of the right lung was congested, the liver enlarged, the glands tuberculous, and the whole appearance of the boy showed he was in bad health.

OVERCOATS AND WRAPS AT WORK

(From Monday's daily.)

Overcoats were in evidence all day yesterday, and last evening the church-going throngs reminded a mailman of a similar occasion in the temperate zone, rather than the tropics. Yet with it all there was not at any time yesterday a low temperature. The minimum was 62, which is several degrees above the lowest point registered during this month.

The cause of the chill feeling in the air as explained by Prof. Lyons lies rather in the dew point, 51, than in the temperature recorded by the thermometer. The fact that the dew point is so low produces a condition which is bound to cause a chill upon the skin. Thus, there is in the atmosphere only four grains of moisture, whereas last week there was twice as much. This is followed by a drawing to the surface of the skin of the moisture of the body, and its rapid evaporation produces the feeling of cold.

Furs were in evidence during last evening and the city seemed to be abed earlier than usual, as all doors and windows were closed. The street cars were running closed as to doors and windows when the cars had such additions to their furnishings, and everyone seemed to be wrapped up in extra clothing. There was a general desertion of lanais, and the streets looked more like Chicago during a lake breeze session than the thoroughfare of a tropical city. Whether or not there will be cooler clouds, for if it remains clear the temperature will fall decidedly.

INFLUENCE ROOSEVELT

Humphreys' Plan to Hold on Until Successful.

Believing that the First Judge of the First Circuit has in reality resigned his seat upon the bench, there is a species of life injected into many canvases which had been laid aside temporarily since the announcement of the judicial divisions of the island were made known. There are some men in the field who have been after such a seat from the first, and they keep in the race from habit if from no other reason.

The opinion is growing, however, that the actions of the First Judge of the First Circuit are due to the closely-laid plan of his faction to capture his seat whenever he shall give it up. It is said that the still hunt is on, and on in earnest. There are now in the states several men who are closely identified with the Humphreys crowd in local politics, and they are said to be out with gum shoes and a piece of lead pipe, trying to steal up on the blind side of Justice and swipe her one, so that they may grab the office.

Evidence is collecting that this is the case, owing to the fact that while the strong endorsement of Frank Thompson is on file from the present incumbent, that young lawyer is engaged in denying that he is in the race at all. This has been heard from him since his departure, and he is said to have no other intention than to return and enter the practice, in company with others, as announced before his leaving for the East. It is even averred that Thompson is being made the stalking horse for the purpose of using his influence with the members of Congress in the Northwest to pull out chestnuts later.

The fact that Robinson, the most recent appointment made by President Roosevelt, is not one who has been identified with the "Knockers' Club, but has tried to be a good citizen since his coming, has been the cause of some disturbance of mind in the chambers of the First Circuit, and the still hunt has gone on even harder since the arrival of the news of the choice by the President. It was considered a foregone conclusion of the faithful who had been listening to the stories of how great had become the influence of the jejune kahuna of the bench at Washington, that he would choose any associate who might be named to take place beside him. But it is alleged that his rage over the selection of Robinson was only second to that which tore him upon the nomination of Judge Edging, of Kona, when he threatened to resign and leave the Territory to its fate.

The gun-show act which is alleged to be going forward will have for its end only the securing of a man who may be handled by the people now in the majority in the Circuit Courts, and there is alleged to be a chance that before very much longer there will be a vacancy in the seat of the second judge, who said when appointed that he would not sit for more than a couple of years at the most. Should there be any failure to catch the reappointments, the faction which is now spending the money of the Department of Justice upon jury audiences, would be in the minority and there would be fewer balliffs and hangers-on than there will be if there is no change.

The Republican committee at its meeting on Monday next, it is said, will pass resolutions inquiring into the causes for the miscarriage of the plans for influencing the President in the making of appointments. There are members of the committee who think there should have been no falling down in getting the judgeship for the organization, and are inclined to ask questions as to where the representatives of the party stood at the capital. It is understood that an attempt will be made to put through a resolution expressing the hope that the President may see his way clear to appoint Cayless in the event of any vacancy, and should this be offered there will be a substitute sprung, suggesting that the President make his choice from a list of names to be submitted. In this way, by sending on a roster of the Bar Association, it is hoped to avoid another defeat.

TWO YEARS MORE.

Oahu Sugar Company Extends Its Contracts With Refineries

At a special meeting of the Oahu Sugar Company Saturday, it was decided to extend the contracts of the American Sugar Refinery and the Western Sugar Refinery from October 1, 1903, to October 1, 1905. Other local plantations, all of it said soon take the same action.

Under this agreement the plantations will receive the New York market price on the day of arrival in that city, or at San Francisco, minus 2 1/2 of a cent per pound. This will probably result unfavorably to San Francisco interests, as this equals \$2.50 per ton, which amounts to considerably more than the additional freight around the Horn to New York.

Turkish troops at Scenita, upper Albania, long unpaid, surrounded the citadel and threatened the lives of the civil and military commanders. The sum due them, \$550,000 was paid.

NO MORE LEPERS WANTED

Opposition to Plan for National Station.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—Delegate Wilcox of Hawaii today introduced a bill making the leper colony of Hawaii a United States government reservation, and providing that the colony shall be under the control of the Secretary of the Treasury.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—Senator Platt of New York, and Representative I. P. Wagner of Pennsylvania will introduce bills this week providing for a commissioner of leprosy and a home for lepers. The intention of the bill is to have the nation in harmony with the suggestions for international action of the Berlin leprosy conference. The bill provides for a commissioner of leprosy who shall be a physician of ten years' practice and who shall receive a salary of \$5,000 a year. He is to reside in New York or San Francisco. For the erection of buildings for lepers \$50,000 is appropriated. In addition a square mile of the public domain is to be set aside for a colony of the unfortunate. No site is designated, but the apparent intention is to select some place on the Pacific Coast.

There seems but one sentiment with regard to the action of Delegate Wilcox in introducing this bill reported for the creation on the island of Molokai of a national leper station. The consensus, not only of the interview given, but of many more which could not be had for publication, is that it was a most unwise move in that it would reach in the advertisement far and near of Hawaii as the leper station of the country, and this would prevent the coming of great numbers of tourists.

This is not the first time the plan has been broached, for during the session of last winter Congressman Kahn, of San Francisco, introduced the same bill, but it was too late to have it passed by that Congress. The opinion seems to be that coming from the delegate from these islands it will mean more than from a natural enemy of the Territory. There is no doubt but that the proposition will be fought, and it is found necessary to create a station it will be argued for some time and far away from this group.

Prince Cupid said that he did not think it would make very much difference, as everywhere, according to his experience, Molokai was spoken of as a leper settlement. The fact is, he said, that there would be no greater advertisement of the fact of the presence of leprosy with the making of the reservation national than there is now.

General J. F. Soper said that he was utterly opposed to the idea, as it would simply give to the world one thought which even would be connected with Hawaii, that it was a leper colony. This would damage the country very much and would be well nigh fatal to the chances of the building up of a great tourist trade. He considered the fact that such a bill was introduced as a great misfortune, and the people should see to it that it never passed.

Edmund Norrie, of the Independent, said: "This has been tried before, and has always failed. It should fail now. It would be ruin to the country to have it spread about that the lepers of a nation were gathered in it. There would be a complete identification of Hawaii with the disease, and people would stay away, for the reason that they would get the idea that there was a perpetual epidemic. We know that the disease is not an epidemic, but the general public does not know this, and will shun the islands so that they may keep as far apart as they can. It would be a disaster should such a bill become law."

Hon. J. A. McCandless said that he never before had thought there were two opinions as to the necessity for the keeping of the lepers of this Territory apart from those of other lands, and in a safe and comfortable place. He said the people now at the settlement undoubtedly were carefully attended, well cared for and fed as well as they might be. It was the duty of the people of the Territory to protect its unfortunate wards and to make all provision for them without regard to the simple question of expense. In his opinion there would be great damage done to the Territory should it become a matter of common notoriety that this dumping ground of the lepers of a nation was upon one of the islands of the group.

Andrew Brown, superintendent of the water department, said: There should never be such a bill introduced. The Territory cannot afford to have it known through the world that this has been made the dump for all lepers of the Union. There are many who would come from the East and Middle West and the South, as well as from the Pacific Coast States. This would spread the reputation of the islands as a hotbed of leprosy, and we would lose everything. The plan is one which should not have been recognized by any Hawaiian. Leprosy is declining here, and we should see that no new blood comes to build it up.

Mr. William Cornwell said that he thought there might be action despite adverse opinions of the part of Hawaiians, but he thought the subject was one which should not have been mentioned by any Hawaiian.

From those who have to do with the care of lepers in Hawaii the opposition to the establishment of a national reservation at Molokai as proposed by Delegate Wilcox, is even more bitter than by laymen who have had little intimate acquaintance with the disease, and look upon the matter only from a commercial standpoint. The Hawaiians are also against the wild scheme of Wilcox, and are beginning to wonder what their delegate intends to do in Washington.

Those members of the Board of Health who were willing to discuss the matter at all, were much opposed to any national interference with a clearly Territorial affair, and every member of

the board who was questioned yesterday took a stand in opposition to the legislation proposed by Wilcox.

Superintendent Reynolds, who is in charge of the Molokai settlement and who has been more or less intimately connected with the care of leprosy for twenty years, characterized the bill as an outrage.

"It's abominable," he said yesterday. "What does he mean, anyway, by such a measure. It would simply make the Hawaiian Islands a dumping ground for lepers from everywhere. As it is now Hawaii has a bad enough name because of the settlement, but this would make it ten times worse. Even in Honolulu the people believe that the whole island of Molokai is given over to the lepers, when in truth they have but a very small portion. It would be the same way if this bill passes with the people in the United States; they would think that the entire island group is given over to lepers. Our people now are as contented over there as it is possible to be under the circumstances, and to bring a lot of lepers of other nationalities here would cause lots of trouble, and disturbance. For that matter from reports I have heard I believe some of the States have just as many lepers as we have. There are less than a thousand now, and some of the States are said to have that many. A tract should be set apart in each State for their segregation, and Hawaii not made the dumping ground for all the States."

"For the past five years, even before annexation, there was an attempt to make this a national leper settlement, but it has always been bitterly opposed and now that the disease is decreasing it would be manifestly unfair to make Hawaii the receiving station for the United States."

Dr. W. L. Moore of the Board of Health did not believe that Delegate Wilcox could have been in earnest when he introduced such a bill, or else that he had been imposed upon in some way.

"The very idea is absurd," said the doctor yesterday. "Wilcox surely was not aware of the probable result when he introduced such a bill. Making Molokai a national reservation would give the Territory a black eye from which it could never recover. It would certainly keep away all tourists or wealthy people, who might want to make their residence in the islands. People in the States have a misconception of the islands, as it is, but this would be the very worst thing that could happen. I believe the physicians or business men should take some steps to counteract the influence of Wilcox's bill. The commercial organizations would be the proper ones to protest to Washington, for this is a matter that vitally affects the Territory as a whole, and not one class."

"If the bill passed and the law went into effect, it would probably place the settlement under the supervision of the Marine Hospital service. Special steamship vessels would have to be provided for the transportation of lepers, for the regular steamers would hardly care to endanger their business by doing so. At present the unfortunate on Molokai are as contented and happy as is possible under the circumstances; but if a foreign element was introduced trouble would surely result. Leprosy here is now in the hands of experienced men, who have studied the disease in the islands for years, and any change would likely be unfavorable, as the settlement might fall into the hands of those who do not understand the peculiar conditions surrounding the disease in Hawaii. I am strongly opposed to any such bill as the one introduced by Delegate Wilcox, and hope that it gets no further than the introduction."

Dr. Cooper of the Board of Health did not wish to express any opinion, nor did Executive Officer Pratt, though neither were in favor of the bill.

E. A. Mott-Smith, member of the Board of Health, was strenuously opposed to the United States making a national leper settlement of Molokai. "Until I see a copy of Wilcox's bill," said he, "I cannot very well express a detailed opinion. To any movement that looks to sending lepers here from the United States I am opposed. The settlement is a local affair, the care of lepers began with the monarchy, and continued through the provisional government and republic. Their conditions and needs have been carefully studied through all these years, and now the care of lepers has been developed to its highest point. The people of the Territory are willing to take care of their own; the population of Molokai now is almost exclusively Hawaiian, and the introduction of a foreign element into the settlement could not but create dissatisfaction and cause endless trouble."

"The exchange of the expense of caring for our unfortunate lepers from all over the United States and its accompanying troubles, will not be a benefit to the Territory. Hawaii is willing to take care of its own. It always has been, and there is no reason why it cannot do so in the future. The introduction of a foreign element to share the privileges of the Hawaiians cannot but cause discontent. Communities in the United States afflicted with leprosy would no doubt be glad to foster them upon Hawaii, if a national settlement were established here, for it is everywhere looked upon as a great misfortune."

"For another thing, there is a limit to the accommodations at Molokai. The settlement there has many natural advantages, which makes it not a prison, like so many others, but simply a place of segregation. Not a great many lepers could be cared for there, even if the settlement were placed under national supervision. The settlement occupies only the peninsula, which is shut off by the mountains on one side and the sea on the other, and the space is limited, as the present area cannot be extended. I should think that Delegate Wilcox was enough acquainted with conditions here not to introduce such a bill."

COUGHS AND COLDS IN CHILDREN.

Recommendation of a Well Known Chicago Physician.

I use and prescribe Chamberlain's Cough Remedy for almost all obstinate, constricted coughs, with direct results. I prescribe it to children of all ages. Am glad to recommend it to all in need and seeking relief from colds and coughs and bronchial affections. It is non-narcotic and safe in the hands of the most unprofessional. A universal remedy for all mankind.—Mrs. Mary R. Moore, M.D., Ph.D., Chicago, Ill. U. S. A. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

Miss Emily Carey, cousin of Mrs. Roosevelt, who has been living in Italy for fifteen years, is visiting the President and family.

OLAA'S BIG SUGAR MILL HAS COMMENCED GRINDING CANE



F. B. McStocker, Manager of Olaa Plantation.

HILO, Dec. 26.—Olaa mill is grinding

cane. Last week the machinery was tried and it worked beautifully. Manager McStocker decided at once that there should be no delay in putting the mill to actual use. At ten miles on the Volcano road one field, No. 6, was ready for cutting, another one, nearer the mill, was also ready and delay meant deterioration to the cane. Instructions were therefore given on Saturday to put laborers to cutting; mill hands were brought to their posts at the big grey structure and instructed as to their duties; fires were started under the seven boilers long before daylight on Monday, and before seven o'clock the big fly wheel of the 400-horse-power Corliss engine revolved and the machinery responded with each movement.

At 7:30 Engineer Scott "whisked for cane." In each department of the mill, from the sugar floor to the bookout, men were overlooking the working parts that there should be no hitch in the work once the cane started through the rollers. On the concrete sugar floor, where thirty thousand tons of sugar—nearly a half million bags—will be packed for shipment before the mill closes down for the season, men were busy mopping out and ridding it of the rubbish that had collected there. Engineer Scott was here, there and everywhere, but as cool and calm as though putting into commission the second largest mill in the territory was an everyday occurrence. Manager McStocker was on hand with an eye on the dume through which the cane was to be floated from field to mill.

It was estimated that twenty-five minutes would be required for the cut cane to reach the mill after leaving the upper field. The second whistle was blown at 8:15 a. m., and at exactly 8:40 the first sticks passed down the chute, up through the rollers and so on through the various pans, etc., until it became No. 1 sugar. The fact was demonstrated that sugar cane would grow in Olaa and that sufficient water could be conserved and flumed so that it would carry the cane a long distance. This in spite of the opinion of men longer in the district than either Mr. McStocker or Superintendent Macrae. There was no lack of water; once once did the flume choke up and then but a few yards from the mill, and the jam was so slight that the cane was delayed less than thirty seconds.

In the fields where the cane was being cut, as in the mill where it was being ground, everything showed life, and yet there was absolutely no clashing; the laborers worked as soldiers drill and there was no idleness. J. A. Clay, the general bookkeeper, was on hand supervising the scales and putting the weighers in line to do their work in a systematic manner.

Olaa mill is one of the largest in the Territory, having a capacity of 15

Hilo Railroad's New Coach.

By courtesy of Superintendent Lambert, a party of six, with a Herald representative, took a trial spin up the road Tuesday afternoon in the new first-class sixty-foot coach "Hilo." This is not only the first coach of this class for the railroad, but the first one constructed for any road in the Territory. The car is of unusual length for roads in this country, and is beautiful finished. The exterior is painted a rich amber brown, or what is known among railroad men as the "Pullman color," with gold trimmings. The interior is entirely of hard wood, the ceiling being of quarter-sawn oak with delicate tinted ornamentation. The interior woodwork on the sides is polished rose. The car is partitioned off in the center, one-half being fitted with easy chairs and the floor covered with heavy green body Brussels carpet. A portiere is used as a partition. The window shades are a novelty, being made so that they may "stay where put." The car is very highly finished, the outside having had twenty coats of paint and varnish. The trucks are of the Pullman stamp, and are easy riding. The car was built in the shop of the Hilo railroad company, and is a model of luxury. It is attached to regular trains to Olaa, an additional charge of ten cents being made for a chair. The holders of first-class tickets use the other half of the car without extra cost.—Herald.

Wailua Off Reef.

News came on the Mauna Loa yesterday that the palatial schooner Wailua which went ashore at Kaanapali had been gotten safely off the reef by the schooner left Kaanapali on Tuesday afternoon. She met with rough weather, and Captain Johnson concluding to seek shelter, headed for Kaanapali, getting there that night. The wind shifted from northeast to the west-

ward, and the Wailua hit the reef and stayed there until the Leslie Baldwin pulled her off the next day. The officers of the Mauna Loa say that the Wailua was not at Kaanapali when they passed there, and it is therefore likely that she has gone on to the leper settlement with the palat. The damage to the Wailua was very slight. On the morning on which the Wailua got off the reef Captain Gardner succeeded Captain Johnson, and took the schooner to Kahului. The latter states that he resigned because the agents of the schooner told him to make the trip from Kahului and return in a week. This he claims the Wailua cannot do.

Cost of Siberian Railroad. NEW YORK, Dec. 19.—The Odessa correspondent of the London Times and New York Times says reticence is shown by the Russian official publications in regard to the actual cost of the Trans-Siberian railway. According to the Odessa Novosti, the line, when it was begun ten years ago, was estimated to cost \$150,250,000, but the difference, estimated and actual, up to a year ago was over \$20,000,000 roubles. Before the line can possibly be put in working order, says the correspondent, there is reason to believe that the total cost will be over one billion roubles, \$155,000,000.

The bagging room is on the naked side of the building and has a cement floor, a feature which some experienced sugar mill men object to on the score of roughness and danger to bags in dragging them across. This room has openings into a covered way, through which a spur of the Hilo Railway Company's tracks run. This is a great convenience, for it enables the company to ship its product without extra handling. The mill yard covers nearly two acres, and will soon be covered with railway tracks. It is estimated by Manager McStocker that it will require six months for milling the first crop. In addition to the cane of the Olaa Company the mill will grind 500 acres of cane from the Puna Sugar Company.—Hilo Tribune.

There was some discussion of the vacancies in the executive committee which have occurred recently. These are two in number, and to fill the places there were five names mentioned. No election was held, but the matter will be concluded at the next meeting. Those nominated were John Holt, John Wise, Morris Keohokaloie, Biplane and George Markham. There was no discussion either of the Wilcox leper bill or the turn down of Cayples.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

December 20.—S. Kekumu to Manula, apapa 3 and portion of R. P. 1732, Kul. 8021, Kulohele, Lahaina, Maui. Consideration, \$200.
Luhewa to Helen Keoki, interest in R. P. 2887, Kul. 2745, Wailua, Oahu. Consideration, \$100.
Oahu Railway and Land Company to Oliver Johnson, lot 7, block 1, Pearl City, Ewa, Oahu. Consideration, \$1,600.
A. L. C. Atkinson to C. C. Montague Jr., apapa 1 and 2 of R. P. 715, Kul. 1433, Waikiki, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration, \$400.
Frank H. Foster and wife to Johanna G. Marshall, lot 31, Pawa tract, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration, \$1,800.
December 21.—Marla P. Dias and husband to Mrs. Marie Baptista, lot 8, map 10, Ahualoa, Hamakua, Maui. Consideration, \$700.
Jose de Souza and wife to Manoel Borges, 8 acres in hui land, Ulumalu, Hamakua, Maui. Consideration, \$345.
Mrs. Kapeka to Mrs. Mele et al., portion of R. P. 4816, Kul. 16781, Waipio, Hamakua, Hawaii. Consideration, \$1.
N. Lucy Kamau and husband to Jose S. Canario, piece of land, Front and Ponahawai streets, Hilo, Hawaii. Consideration, \$300.

Cost of Siberian Railroad.

The Wilder Steamship Company has just issued a very interesting little hand-book dealing with the islands of the group. It is nicely illustrated. The form is that of the standard railway and steamship folder.

The Fearless will tow the bary Olympe to Kaanapali this morning to complete her cargo of sugar, and get away from Maui ports before the first of the year. This is done to save the cargo from taxation under the Hawaiian law.

W. W. Clark has purchased in Vienna Gottfried Preyer's collection of pictures for \$60,000.

NOT UNIT AGAINST CHINESE

Home Rulers Not Together on Exclusion.

HOME RULERS discussed Chinese exclusion last evening, taking much time and engendering more warm feeling. There were many speeches, some hot air, and finally, when the tension became so strong that the name of Delegate Wilcox was being used rather too freely to please Mrs. Wilcox, she rose, and in accents which showed some degree of warmth, defended her absent spouse to such effect that the subject was dropped.

The discussion came up over the receipt of the acknowledgment of the receipt of the resolutions adopted at the Honolulu meeting in farewell of Wilcox, which declared in favor of the exclusion of Chinese. The question which arose was whether or not the resolution was in reality a Home Rule production, or whether it was not from an outsider, foisted upon the meeting and thus committing the party to the declarations. Prince Cupid threw the bomb, and earnestly wanted to find the man who had written the resolution.

The prince declared that he did not believe that there was any unanimity in the opposition of the Home Rulers to exclusion. He declared that he was not an exclusionist, but that he favored restriction. He said he was in favor of everything that would be of benefit to the industries of the islands. In his opinion there could be brought here a number of Chinese who could be imported only for field work, and who could be deported as soon as they showed an inclination to get into other lines, such as would make them competitors with any white man or Hawaiian.

Several speakers went into the matter, citing the present competition of the Orientals with the natives as sailors, as fishermen and as longshoremen, and the final touch was given to the matter when John Emmeluth in a long speech declared against the Orientals, and said that Wilcox was in favor of the resolution as passed. This aroused Mrs. Wilcox, and she replied vigorously, saying that the delegate was always in favor of not exclusion but of restriction of the immigration of the Orientals. This closed the incident.

Early in the meeting the committee which has in hand the preparations for the mass meeting on Saturday evening of next week, reported progress. The committee's report was received and the preparations will proceed along the lines which have been established for the gathering. Invitations have been sent out to all the judges of the local courts, to the Territorial and United States officials, and to many prominent men of all shades of political faith, asking them to be present and address the meeting. As yet no acceptances have been received. The same invitation went to every member of the Legislature. In addition there will be a special form of invitation to be sent to the prominent men of the city, so as to insure a gathering of size and importance.

The committee which has the meeting in charge is now engaged in getting ready for a series of resolutions which will simply give expression to the sentiments of the letter of invitation. This, it is intended, will do away with any radical utterances. The resolutions will be considered and final preparations made for the meeting at a gathering of the central committee of the party, which is to be held at the office of Prince Cupid Monday evening.

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Immunity From Disease

Do you know what water you are drinking?
Is it boiled and then filtered?
Your physician will tell you first filter and then boil it.
You can save all this trouble and be perfectly safe from all diseases that are transmitted to the system through drinking water, buy using the

Puritan Water Still

This simple and inexpensive article can be used on your wood, coal or oil stove, and will supply beautiful distilled water.

Distilled Water

you know, is condensed steam, mixed with pure oxygen.

Now that the heavy winter rains have set in, you should be more careful than ever.

Do not take any more chances.

You cannot make a better investment than to purchase one of our Puritan water stills.

No home should be without one.

We are the sole distributing agents for the Hawaiian Territory, and intend to push the sale of these all over the group, thereby reducing the great amount of suffering from malarial troubles.

You can see these machines working in one of our front windows.

W. W. Dimond & Co.

LIMITED.

Dealers in Crockery, Glass and House Furnishing Goods. Sole agents for Jewel Stoves, Gurney Refrigerators, Puritan Blue Flame Stoves, United States Cream Separators, Puritan Water Stills, and many other well known articles.

53, 55, 57 KING ST., HONOLULU.

WILDER'S STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

SHIPPERS ARE NOTIFIED THAT a new freight schedule will go into effect on and after December 1, 1901.

Information in regard to changes in rates can be obtained at the office of the company, corner Fort and Queen streets, Honolulu.

C. L. WIGHT, President.

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At Home,
At the Club,
At Your Receptions,
and at all

Social Gatherings

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SODA WATER WORKS CO.,

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Sole Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Island Orders Solicited.

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INSURANCE

Theo. H. Davies & Co.

(Limited.)

AGENTS FOR FIRE, LIFE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

Northern Assurance Company,

OF LONDON, FOR FIRE AND LIFE. Established 1838.

Accumulated Funds \$2,975,000.

British and Foreign Marine Ins. Co

OF LIVERPOOL, FOR MARINE.

Capital \$1,000,000

Reduction of Rates.

Immediate Payment of Claims.

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD.

AGENTS.

THE BOARD WANTS PAY

Planters Held for Care of Porto Rican.

(From Saturday's daily.)

Responsibility for the care of the Porto Ricans brought here at the instance of the Hawaiian Planters' Association was the question which occupied the attention of the Board of Health at yesterday's postponed meeting. The case in question was that of James R. Cantarilo, a Porto Rican now in the Hospital for the Insane, and who had been taken from one of the steamers laden with laborers some six months ago. The man was committed to the asylum by Judge Wilcox and the Board of Health forwarded a bill for \$24.39 for his care since that time to the Hawaiian Planters' Association. W. O. Smith, as secretary, appeared before the board, having been invited to come, upon a receipt of a letter in which the Planters' Association disclaimed responsibility for the care of the unfortunate Porto Rican.

Both Dr. Cooper and Dr. Pratt stated that the laborer had been taken from one of the Porto Rican ships and was hopelessly insane at the time. The man was placed in charge of the Board of Health representatives, according to the statement of Dr. Cooper, who was President at the time, at the request of Mr. Gilman, who stated that the Planters' Association would be responsible for his care.

"The facts of the coming of these Porto Ricans are different," said Mr. Smith, "from the immigration under the monarchy and republic, when contract laborers were brought to Honolulu from Japan and China. These Porto Ricans come here only with the assurance that they will be given work upon their arrival at a given rate of wages. There is no contract of any kind, and they are free to work for whom they please. Is it fair to you think to hold the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association responsible for their care, or for their expenses if they become insane? There is no contract to give them work, but they can work for whom they please, and are free agents to change their employment whenever it suits them. It is hardly just to hold the Planters' Association responsible for anyone who may become insane."

"A great deal of care was taken in the selection of these Porto Ricans; physicians made a careful examination of them before they left Porto Rico, and out of 3,000 men, one becomes insane. It cost \$200.00 to bring them here, an expense borne by the Planters' Association to aid the agricultural welfare of the country. They were brought to work where they pleased, and are not under the moral control of the planters, and are not under contract to work for any one person."

Dr. Pratt replied that at the time the man was found in an insane condition, he could have reported the facts to the immigration inspector, and the man would have been deported on the steamer upon which he had come. However, Mr. Gilman had given assurances that the Association of which he was then secretary would care for the man, and upon that assurance the Board of Health acted. He did not think it right that the Territory should be compelled to pay for the support of the laborers brought here to work upon the plantations.

Dr. Cooper expressed the same view, and is finally decided to defer action upon the matter until Mr. Smith had time to confer with Mr. Gilman. The Porto Rican is still in the asylum.

BOYD BEFORE THE BOARD.
James H. Boyd, Superintendent of Public Works, appeared before the board to confer upon several matters. He reported that he had information from Kona, Hawaii, that pigs were being raised in Hookahua and Kilauea upon swill and refuse. He did not think that the industry was conducive to the health of the people of those two villages. The matter was referred to the government physician at Kona.

Superintendent Boyd also requested permission for the department to be allowed to dump garbage upon the Sheridan street property of the Board of Health; the request being granted. He stated also that the garbage service would be extended as far as Metcalf street.

Mr. Boyd also stated that he was doing everything possible to raise money for the construction of the Kowale drain, but Treasurer Wright had reported no funds available for the purpose, and he could do nothing. President Sloggett called his attention to the great need of the improvement, which Mr. Boyd readily admitted.

"I'd like to ask," said Dr. Moore, "if there is an appropriation made for this purpose?"
"Yes," replied Mr. Boyd, "the legislature can appropriate all it wants, but as long as it fails to provide the money, what can we do? I appreciate the great need of this drainage system, and shall try to get it through. It will always be my endeavor to work in harmony with the Board of Health."

MOLOKAI MATTERS.
The committee on petitions reported unfavorably upon two requests for permission to visit the settlement.

The request of Thomas Fitch that Mrs. Alice Metcalf be allowed to go to Molokai to confer with Mrs. Emma Metcalf regarding a lawsuit instituted recently, was granted. It was conditioned, however, on Mrs. Alice Metcalf remaining in the corral during the interview.

CONTRACTS WERE LET.
Contracts were awarded yesterday for furnishing supplies to the asylum and settlement for the next six months. The Board of Health set a good example in letting contracts when bids were nearly equal, to the firm which specified home-manufactured goods. In one case where the two lowest bidders were tied, the contract was decided by a flip of a coin.

The following were the successful bidders, and the nature of the supply for which they were awarded contracts:
Allen & Robinson, lumber, 1 c. & g. N. W. 1x5 doors, 2x6 by 6x14 inches; nails, galvanized 8d. nails, boiled oil, coal.
H. Hackfeld & Co., nails, galvanized 2d. turpentine, baking powder, condensed milk, best grade salmon, coarse salt, tomatoes.

VOLCANO MARSHALL LEAVES ON HANCOCK FOR MANILA

"Volcano" Marshall is now speeding across the ocean to Manila as a passenger on the transport Hancock. The erstwhile journalist, whose chequered career has kept him before the public almost continuously since his arrival in Honolulu about three years ago, has departed for new fields of conquest. It is presumed that upon arrival in the capital of the Philippines he will be taken in hand by his friend C. O. Zeigensuss, formerly of Honolulu, and editor of the Manila American, and given a berth on that paper.

Mr. Marshall went away on the transport Hancock on Wednesday. He had no intention of going away so suddenly, but as an opportunity was offered him for passage on the army transport, Marshall was quick to take the initiative. He went aboard some time before the transport was ready to sail, and there bade farewell to a few friends who came to see him off. The former editor of the Volcano seemed in high spirits over the prospects of entering the field of newspaperdom in Manila, although he expressed regrets at leaving Honolulu.

Mrs. Marshall was asked yesterday concerning her husband's new venture. "Mr. Marshall had not intended going away so suddenly," she said, "but he was given a fine opportunity to go to Manila on the Hancock. He didn't have much time to think it over, and so went aboard bag and baggage. I do not know that he has any definite plans for the future. I know that he has had no position offered him on the Manila papers, but he has an old friend there, Mr. Zeigensuss, the editor of the Manila American, and doubtless he will give him an opportunity to write an article occasionally. Mr. Marshall can write, you know, and I think the change from Honolulu to Manila will be good for him. I know that he has ability to write, and feel that he will not be long without something to do."

A few days ago, when the news of the sale of the Volcano was published, it was stated that Mr. Marshall intended to write an article occasionally for the staff of the Sacramento Bee. There was considerable surprise in town yesterday when it was learned that he had begun his journey thither by getting several thousands of miles further away from the California capital than before.



Assisting in the search went into the main shaft of the mine, a mile away, and worked a day exploring different passages. At last McCabe called for a rope. He was let down 200 feet. He saw a hand sticking up out of the dirt not far away. He dug the dirt away and soon had disclosed his brother's face. From the position of the body and the character of the hole it is evident that the dead man stepped on a crust of thin earth, which gave way with him.

California Feed Company, lime and ham, wheat.
W. L. Hopper, iron piping, rice.
Lewers & Cooke, lumber, N. W. rough 2x4 up and below 2x7, lumber redwood surfaced, battens 1x3x3 redwood.
Lewis & Co., coffee, green Kona, roasted coffee, charcoal, Mikanid condensed milk, sugar, raw, soap, bayo beans, baking powder, flour, pork, tea, Eagle condensed milk.
Love's Bakery, medium bread.
May & Co., flour, matches, kerosene oil, salmon.
Metropolitan Meat Co., corn beef, fresh meat.
Pacific Hardware Co., sd. nails, mill brooms.
Wilder & Co., shingles, window sash 12 x12 and 20x14.
Every member of the board but Wm. And was in attendance yesterday.

NEW MILLS FOR TWO PLANTATIONS
New sugar mills are in the course of construction at the Honolulu Iron Works for the Kohala and Hana plantations companies, and the machinery it is expected will be ready to be set in place by the middle of next summer. The contracts have been let within the past week, and the work upon the series of rolls is at present under way. The usual time consumed in the building of a mill such as those contemplated is five months.

The contracts were let at this time owing to the fact that the shafts for the rolls, which are made of steel, and have to be secured from some mill at least as far East as Chicago, were on hand in the Iron Works. This meant a saving of two or three months in the getting the work on the mills, and the result has been that the two pieces of work are now going forward. The machine shop at the works is now working on the turning down of the shafts, and the rolls, which are cast here. There will be a great deal of work yet upon the casting of the rolls, as there are not a sufficient number in stock.

The general work, which includes, as well, the turning down of the gears and various parts of the mills, is now well under way, and it is likely that it will be necessary to increase the already large force of the Iron Works to meet the demands upon it. The work is all of the heaviest kind, as the rolls for the mills weigh about ten tons each, including the steel shaft and the cast iron jacket. Of these there are nine in each mill. In the Hana mill the rolls are 32 x 60 inches, while in the case of the Kohala mill, the rolls are 32 x 66 inches, the former dimension being the diameter and the latter the length of the roll proper.

In the case of the Kohala mill there will be constructed an engine to run the new machinery, but in the Hana mill there is power for the service at the present time. The total weight of each mill is about 200 tons.

SPORT IN HILO
Maui Nine to Play Baseball With Locals on New Year's Day

L. W. Haworth, president of the Hilo baseball league, has received notification of the acceptance by the Maui ball tossers of the proposition made by Manager McKenzie to play ball here on New Year's day. The local team will comprise the best men picked from the local players and should be a good one. It will be at Hilo on New Year's day at 1 p. m.

The race horses are doing remarkably well and the track is in excellent condition. The recent heavy rain has improved it very much. Socialist and Weller are doing a little work every day and are being put in fine condition. Prince Cupid will take the place of his cousin, Prince David, in the judges' stand. He will come up on Tuesday next with the band and the baseball players from Maui.—Herald.

MAUI NINE.
Names of Valley Island Ball Tossers Who Will Play in Hilo City

The baseball team of the Maui Athletic Association goes to Hilo by the next Kinau to cross bats with the Hilo team on New Year's Day.

The personnel of the Maui nine will be as follows:
L. R. Crook, Dr. Boote, W. H. Cornwell Jr., J. Garcia, A. Garcia, J. Gates, T. Kruger, J. Jackson, Geo. Cummings, T. Pickard, J. Pahl, F. P. Rosecrans, S. Kehinol.

The names of the members of the team were brought down by Commodore Beckley on the Kinau last night.

Perils of the Rail.
CHEYENNE, Wyo., Dec. 19.—The Union Pacific, the Colorado and Southern north, and the Burlington east are practically at a standstill as a result of the recent storm in Wyoming and Nebraska. All trains on the Union Pacific are compelled to spend hours in snow drifts waiting for the rotary plows to make openings so they can pass through. To make matters worse, a Union Pacific rotary snow plow pushed by two big combined engines, slashed its way into the rear of a train of deadhead tourist sleepers, near Sherman. The wreckage caught fire and a caboose and nine tourist cars were completely destroyed. The work of clearing the track is slow and the blockade may last for an indefinite period.

SUGAR

Under date of December 19th, Williams Dimond & Co., of San Francisco, write to their correspondents here as follows:

We last had this pleasure the 14th instant, per Alameda.

Sugar—No changes have since occurred in the local market or for export to Honolulu, prices established 2d instant still being in force.

London Beets—Dec. 16, 7s; Dec. 17, 7s 3d; Dec. 18, 7s.

London Cable December 18th quotes Java No. 15 D. S. 8s 10d; fair refining, 7s 10d; same date last year, 12s 3d, and 11s 3d, respectively. December beets, 7s 11d, against 8s 4d corresponding period last year. January beets, 7s 21d, against 8s 5d same date last year.

Eastern and Foreign Markets—Sales aggregating 25,500 tons of European beets have lately been made for American account, and the market abroad for a time was favorably influenced in consequence. The advance proved to be of short duration, however, American refiners having since withdrawn from the market, and an easier tone now prevails. The chances of any pronounced improvement in prices in this country are necessarily diminished by the transactions above outlined, since it is apparent that refiners can freely enter the European market when desirous of so doing, and replenish stocks at will. On the other hand, the prospects of legislation to admit Cuban sugar at a lower rate of duty, while not likely to pass before the end of January, or some time in February, according to present indications, are nevertheless so favorable as to give producers there a strong inducement to hold back their sugars until a preferential duty becomes law. The limited offering resulting therefrom tends to keep prices steady, and the market for raws, according to latest mail advices from New York under date of 15th instant, is quiet and strong at current quotations. Refined is in moderate demand, buyers showing no inclination to make purchases in advance of current requirements.

Duty on Philippine Sugar—The tariff bill presented by the ways and means committee of the House of Representatives, covering trade between the Philippine Islands and the United States, framed in accordance with the desires of the administration, passed the house the 15th instant by a vote of 163 to 128. By the provisions of this bill the Dingley rates on goods entering the United States from the Philippines are imposed, as well as the rates established by the Philippine commission on goods entering the Philippines from the United States. It also provides for collection of tonnage taxes on vessels plying between the United States and the Philippines, and that foreign vessels may ply between these ports until January 1, 1905. The duties and taxes collected under the provisions of the bill shall go into the Philippine treasury to be expended for the use and benefit of the islands.

Latest Statistical Position—Willott & Gray report December 12th, United States four ports, in all hands, estimated December 11th, 127,550 tons, against 59,569 tons same date last year. Six principal ports of Cuba, estimated December 10th, 25,609 tons, against 999 tons corresponding period last year. Total stock in all principal countries, by cable December 12th, at latest uneven dates, 1,937,550 tons, against 1,500,041 tons; increase over last year, 437,509 tons.

Lee Toms & Co., a local tobacco company, saved \$2,000 on three consignments of Manila cigars by the recent decision, which allows the cigars to come in free of duty. They left the cigars in bond, and now have the privilege of removing them without the payment of duty. It is estimated that their consignments aggregated about 450,000 cigars. The company was giving away cigars yesterday to its friends.

PACIFIC GUANO AND FERTILIZER CO.

POST OFFICE BOX 484—MUTUAL TELEPHONE 407.

We Are Prepared to Fill All Orders for

Artificial Fertilizers.

ALSO, CONSTANTLY ON HAND:— PACIFIC GUANO, POTASH, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA, NITRATE OF SODA, CALCINED FERTILIZER, SALTS, ETC., ETC., ETC.

Special attention given to analysis of soils by our agricultural chemist. All goods are GUARANTEED in every respect. For further particulars apply to

DR. W. AVERDAM, Manager Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Company

Clarke's Blood Mixture

THE WORLD-FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER. IS WARRANTED TO CLEAR THE BLOOD FROM ALL IMPURITIES from whatever cause arising.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, Blackheads, Pimples and Sores of all kinds. It is a never failing and permanent cure. 1. Cures Old Sores. 2. Cures Sores on the Neck. 3. Cures Sore Legs. 4. Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face. 5. Cures Scurvy. 6. Cures Blood and Skin Diseases. 7. Cures Glanular Swellings. 8. Clears the Blood from all impure matter. 9. From whatever cause arising. 10. It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains. 11. It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones. 12. As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS OF WONDERFUL CURES FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in bottles of 1s each, and in cases containing six bottles for 5s. It is sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases. BY ALL CHEMISTS AND PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England. Trade mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE".

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE
CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations and substitutes are sometimes offered off by unprincipled vendors. The words, "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government stamp, and "Clarke's Blood Mixture" is blown in the bottle. WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

CHAS. BREWER & CO'S. NEW YORK LINE
BARK NUUANU
will sail from NEW YORK for HONOLULU, on or about
December 20, 1901.
If sufficient inducements are offered
For freight rates apply to
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C. BREWER & CO., LTD.
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Metropolitan Meat Company
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Shipping and Family Butchers.
NAVY CONTRACTORS.
G. J. WALLER, Manager.

Highest Market Rates paid for Hides, Skins and Tallow.
Purveyors to Oceanic and Pacific Mail Steamship Companies.

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In prices is the market for flour and feed, and we follow it closely. Send us your orders and they will be filled at the lowest market price. The matter of 5 or 10 cents upon a hundred pounds of feed should not concern you as much as the quality, as poor feed is dear at any price.

We Carry Only the Best
When you want the Best Hay, Feed or Grain, at the Right Prices, order from

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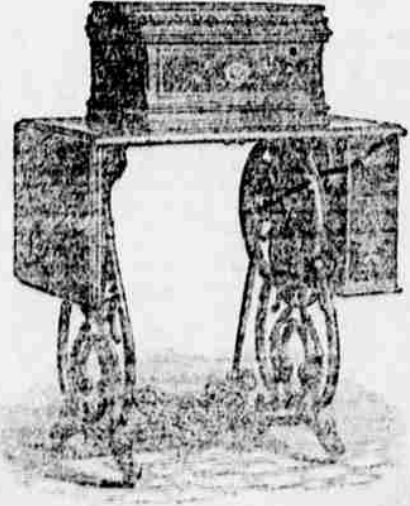
New Automatic Sewing Machines

The Best family Machine Made.

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The Galena Lubricating Oils, for railroad use exclusively—used on 95 per cent of the railways of the United States.
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Hawaiian Gazette.

Entered at the Postoffice of Honolulu, H. T., Second-class Matter.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
 Per Month \$.50
 Per Year \$ 5.00
 Per Month, Foreign \$.75
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 Payable in Advance.

A. W. PEARSON,
Manager.

TUESDAY : : DECEMBER 31.

There seems to be a slump in the anti-Dole gubernatorial stock.

The official assurance to Mr. Dunne that he is not an anti-Dole man is calculated to make that astute person indulge in a smile.

If Sewall gets a few more jolts from the administration he may join some other party. That is the reason he stopped being a Democrat.

The Hong Kong Weekly Press helps on the coming exposition at Portland by acknowledging the receipt of an attractive handbook "issued by Messrs. Lewis and Clarke."

If a national lazaretto is ever put on Molokai it may not be confined to leprosy. The next thing may be an island camp for incurables of every sort. No end of ills are ready to follow the enactment of Wilcox's iniquitous measure.

The Home Rulers would do well, in the course of their studies of Americanism, to observe the fact that the business interests of any part of the United States never appeal in vain for relief from the rule of those who make it a point to threaten them.

If Delegate Wilcox attempts to fight the confirmation of W. J. Robinson his influence with the President, now expressed by a zero mark, will require two of them. Fighting executive nominations is as disastrous a job to a Congressman who wants favors at the White House, as getting in the way of a locomotive is to a man who wants to catch the train.

The reason why Great Britain was so complaisant over the downfall of her Clayton-Bulwer treaty appears in the London Telegraph, which says that it would have been an "inconceivable disaster" to have opposed America's wishes in this matter, because to do so would be to incite the United States to build a great fleet. Possibly if the news of the San Juan river deal is true, the incitement will come from another quarter.

The Samoans of Tutuila have a very practical way of honoring McKinley. They will build roads. The island of Tutuila needs roads as badly as Hawaii did before the missionaries came, a few paths answering for them now and not only keeping the bulk of the population on the seashore, but compelling the natives, when they want to reach the other side of Tutuila, to make a long circuit by sea. With roads, Tutuila will be vastly more valuable to natives and whites alike than it is now.

The Queen should study the history of land claims before Congress, especially the McGarran claim of forty or fifty years' standing, and get wisdom for her own case. Demands on hundreds of times more valid than hers have descended in the halls of Congress to claimants of the fourth generation and then have not been paid. By every precedent the pursuit of the crown lands is a wild goose chase. Any reputable public man in Washington would tell the Queen so, but she is probably taking the advice of some claims attorney whose trade is to pick the unsophisticated.

The attempt of one of the Atlantic cable companies to freeze out Marconi has aroused great interest in his success. If there is anything in his long-distance telegraphy the people mean to get the advantage of it. What the legal status of the case against Marconi is in Newfoundland is not precisely known at this distance, but if he cannot operate from there the way would seem to be open, unless cable rights again enjoin, from Cape Breton to the Azores, and thence to Europe. It is several hundred miles shorter from Cape Breton to the Azores than it is from Newfoundland to Ireland.

The dispensary bill is to be pushed in the next Legislature. In the meantime if any citizen of Hawaii visits the South he might do well to stop off in South Carolina and see how the dispensary works on its native heath. Obviously the question has got to be fought over again, and in that case intelligent citizens should know more about it than they did last fall. We assume that the liquor question will cut a large figure in future politics, not only because the temperance people say so, but because the saloon evil has lately reached such proportions and promises to reach such greater ones, as to alarm the right-thinking.

It is hardly to be supposed that Rear Admiral Schley, after his friend Dewey's experience, will care to run for President. Dewey is the greatest naval hero the country has had since the death of Farragut, but the moment he was mentioned for President the country jeered him as if he were the vilest impostor. Even Farragut never had a Presidential boom. For some years past the country has been coming to its senses about the disposal of its great honors, preferring a statesman for statesmanship, a soldier for soldierhood and a sailor for naval work, and it is their job. We doubt that there will ever be a sailor President or many more soldier ones.

AN OBJECT LESSON.

The kind of good government Hawaii would get from the anti-Dole element is shown in the financial exhibit of the courts presided over by the two men, Humphreys and Gear, who have been loudest in the demand for "a change" that would put them and their friends in control of all branches of the territorial administration and of city and county affairs.

Think of it. The Legislative appropriation for the conduct of all the courts during the biennial period—Supreme Court and the five Circuit Courts—was \$36,000. For 1898 and 1899 the appropriation was \$33,000 and an unused balance of \$3,186.33 was turned back into the treasury. Now, the Hawaiian Judiciary, in the short space of five months has drawn and spent over \$15,000. TWO-THIRDS OF WHICH WENT OUT ON THE ORDER OF JUDGES HUMPHREYS AND GEAR.

The obvious cause of this extravagance is political. For the sake of getting another open route to the treasury of the people, the tax-eaters and job-chasers want an extra session of the Legislature. Humphreys and Gear are in the deal; at least they want an extra session with all that that would imply in the multiplication of patronage. In the opinion of the plotters the easiest way to get the Legislature together again is to empty the treasury. All sorts of devices have been tried to compel outlay and the first Circuit bench has succeeded in bringing its own appropriation to the danger limit. Let the waste go on and in a few months more the courts will have to stop business for lack of money. What then? Why a chorus of appeals for an extra session follows, and, in case the governor refuses to call the predatory legislative mob together, a demand will be heard at Washington that he be removed. That is the game from A to Z, and Humphreys and Gear are in it with the avidity of gamblers playing for high stakes with other people's cash.

Men with such loose conceptions of public duty would, if they ever got control of Hawaii, administratively plunder it worse than South Carolina and Louisiana were robbed in the evil day of the carpet-bagger. The whole thing is an object-lesson in the spirit of the people who take the Humphreys view of politics and show what would happen to the taxpayer if their sphere of rapacity was widened.

A CAMPAIGN OF REVENGE.

The action of Judge Humphreys in again attacking the McBryde bonds shows the depth of the animus which he feels towards Mr. Kinney. Beyond what anything else, nor does it assist anything, save the Judge's biased and wholly unsupported opinion about the value of the McBryde estate and the security of its bonded debt. When he began his campaign of revenge against Mr. Kinney, Judge Humphreys felt the need of evidence to support his criticism of the property in which Mr. Kinney is so largely interested and so he required the master to make a report upon the value of the bonds as security for trust funds. The report was made and to Judge Humphreys' disappointment it was wholly favorable to McBryde. Expert witnesses were heard and they all testified that McBryde's bonds of \$750,000 were secured by property worth \$2,000,000. It was shown that there is now healthy cane growing on the McBryde plantation which would sell, at current prices, for \$1,250,000; the first crop to be off in January, one of 10,000 or more tons, will bring enough cash to clear off the bonded debt; in fact, the McBryde was shown to be a fee simple property, equal in richness to any cane land in the country, a fully developed and growing plantation of the first order. Hearing such evidence, a fair-minded Judge would have let the matter drop, but not so Humphreys. Disdaining the testimony of his own witnesses, intent on nothing but injury to the man who had joined with the Bar Association in branding him professionally, and avid for revenge, Judge Humphreys again turned on McBryde and ordered a guardian who had invested funds of a ward in the plantation's bonds to give better security. Such a judicial act deserves the severest rebuke, not only from the small army of local investors in McBryde, but from the disinterested public. Indeed, such a procedure must excite the opinion of the Washington authorities, lately expressed in the Washington Star that Judge Humphreys is unfit to hold a judicial position.

The attack on Mr. Kinney is in line with the conduct of this extraordinary Judge since his return from Washington. He began his campaign of revenge by discharging from the service of the court a stenographer, a member of the Bar Association that had found against him in the Hartwell-Kinney-Ballou affair; then he sought to keep Judge Kauulou, another member of the Bar Association, from winning a case by refusing to let him examine native Hawaiian witnesses in the only language they knew, in the only language save Spanish Kauulou's client knew, and in the only language the majority of the jury knew—although it had been his custom theretofore to permit such practice. Only the other day he refused to appoint Mr. Andrade a guardian after the latter had been chosen by the parties at interest and gave the place to a stranger whom he had imported from the coast. Andrade's offense was his share in the common legal opinion of Humphreys as a Judge.

These acts show how true was the arraignment of Judge Humphreys by the Bar Association and how unfortunate it was that the case made out was not fairly presented to the Attorney-General of the United States. Had justice then been done, injustice would not be so rampant now.

If Honolulu should accept the Rupert Schmid design for a McKinley monument it would be the second city to do so. San Jose has got in ahead. But if a sculptured memorial is wanted here the fact that the Schmid creation would be a duplicate need not deter Honolulu from the enjoyment of so estimable a work of art.

Mr. A. B. Wood, of Henry Waterhouse & Co., will leave for a six weeks' trip to San Francisco, in the Ventura, which sails today.

THE CASE OF CAYLESS.

The attempt to make it appear that the Advertiser "gloated" over the personal defeat of Mr. Cayless for third judge is not justified by any sentiment of approval with which this paper took the news of Mr. Robinson's success, nor by any other circumstance. Mr. Cayless would make a good judge, and if he should, as a candidate standing on his merits, get the post of Humphreys, who, we are told, has found himself compelled to change his mind and send on his much-desired resignation, well and good. The personal difference between him and the present incumbent would make his appointment not unacceptable to every honest man and fair-dealing attorney.

There is, however, a general significance in the causes of Mr. Cayless' defeat which must not be overlooked. It has established the fact that the President is not disposed to consult Delegate Wilcox, nor Harold M. Sewall, nor any person who represents either, in matters of Hawaiian patronage. It is this finally over which the people who have most at stake in Hawaii feel satisfaction. They know that, in the proportion by which Wilcox and Sewall are ignored at Washington in matters affecting good government here, the better for Hawaii as a whole. So far, neither man has made a favorable impression at the White House. The Aguinaldo affair cooked Wilcox's goose with President Roosevelt; and as for Sewall, his machine politics are not those which find favor with the former chief of the Civil Service Commission. It is a pity that so good a man as Mr. Cayless should have gone into the judgeship fight hampered by the support of Wilcox and Sewall, for it is to that they may lay his troubles. If he intends to seek the coming vacancy he would do well to discard both and rest his case on his personal merits and the support of his influential friends, here and elsewhere.

INDIAN SCHOOLS.

The annual report of the Superintendent of Indian Schools has been submitted to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. Judging from the Associated Press Bulletin, which we quote, it is an interesting document showing what the government is doing for the practical education and advancement of its wards, and embraces ideas gleaned from personal observation in the field, together with the views of various superintendents, Indian workers and prominent educators throughout the United States. The general superintendent has outlined a uniform course of study for the students of the Indian schools, and makes a strong argument for education along practical lines, which will improve the Indian's mode of life. In this connection the subject of agriculture is taken up, embracing dairying and other branches of farm study, as well as domestic science for the girls. Speaking of agriculture, the superintendent says:

"No occupation will so soon dispose the Indian of his nomadic instincts and fix upon him permanency of habitation as agriculture. Tilling of the soil will necessarily oblige him to remain in one spot, and the performing of certain duties at proper times of the year will instill into him the necessity for systematic work and for giving attention to details. To make any real progress the Indian must have a home, wherein will center all his interests, hopes and ambitions, and a home on a farm will best fit these requirements. As there is no field in which he can so readily contribute to his own support, he should not only be encouraged but urged to cease leaving his allotment, to cultivate more acres, raise better crops, and live the thrifty, independent life that falls to the lot of tillers of the soil."

Miss Reel points out that the Indian owns his land and should be taught to farm it himself in preference to his old-time custom of renting to his industrious white neighbors, and himself living in idleness. This idea instilled into the Red Man will be a long step toward actual reform. Attention is called to the fact that the first government appropriation in 1819 was but \$10,000, while during the past year the sum of \$3,244,250 was expended for Indian schools, and that the total number of pupils enrolled was nearly 25,000. The superintendent points to the benefits resulting from the introduction of the outfit system, and suggests systematic methods of selecting pupils for school attendance calculated to reduce to the lowest possible degree evils which have heretofore existed.

A gratifying feature of Indian education, as indicated by the report, is the rapid growth of industrial training methods in the Indian schools. Practical industrial training, with elementary literary studies applicable to industrial work, should make the Indian a useful citizen, and this is the aim of the Indian school service under its present management.

It is painful to note the attempts of the New York Sun to deprive Grover Cleveland of his claim to literary distinction. That graceless paper now says that his memorable phrase, "innocuous desuetude," was first spoken by Mr. Gladstone in an address at Liverpool in 1882. Should this turn out to be the truth it will perhaps be a consolation to Mr. Cleveland to feel that even if he did not invent "innocuous desuetude," he is in full enjoyment of its charms.

The agitation over changing Inauguration Day is again on and the advocates insist that to ask a man to face a raw March day beheaded is to invite pneumonia. There has never been a time when there was not a man willing to stand the test.

Sugar Export Coming.

GRAND JUNCTION, Col., Dec. 17.—E. J. Lea, who has acted in the capacity of assistant chemist at the sugar refinery, has been appointed by the government as assistant chemist at a station in Honolulu. He left tonight for the coast, and will sail for the Hawaiian Islands the first of the year. Prof. G. W. Shaw, chief chemist of the refinery, has accepted the position as chemist at the California State University at Berkeley, and will have charge of the special department recently created, that of sugar-beet culture.

would have been more appreciated by him.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Miss Logan of Hawaii is spending her vacation in town.

Attorney Cook, of Wailuku, is in town for a few days.

Dr. Raymond returned to his Maui home during the week.

A. W. Neely leaves for Makaweli today to weigh coal for the government.

The fourth story steel panels are being set in position in the Young building.

Mr. J. Greenwell and Miss Greenwell have gone home for their Christmas vacation.

Manager Pogue, of Kihel plantation, who has been seriously ill at Wailuku, is better.

The engagement of Miss Margaret Nape and Mr. W. H. Fields has been announced at Wailuku.

The Inter-Island Company received four life rafts by the last Alameda. They will be placed on island boats.

The schooner Churchill is discharging coal at Kilauea. The schooner Robert Seales is waiting to do the same thing.

Charles Leonard, a former Honolulu hackman, was fined \$100 at Seattle recently for forcing a woman to a life of shame.

Prof. W. D. Alexander has had a fine portrait painted by Theodore Worces.

Mr. Worces leaves tomorrow for Samoa on the Sonoma.

The engagement of Miss Mary Clark Wailand, of Hilo, to L. E. Ray, of the same place, is announced. The wedding takes place in March.

The Board of Health have given authority to erect a new building on the street, near the Beach road, as a dumping ground for garbage.

In compliance with the notice of Treasurer Wright the foreign corporations doing business in the Territory are filing articles of incorporation.

It is reported that the agent of the tug Leslie Baldwin, which pulled the schooner Wailua off the reef at Kaaanapali last week will put in a claim for salvage for \$400.

During the storm Saturday night a tree was blown down at Wailuku, and in falling it struck one of Pain's cars, but did no damage. A large number of trees were blown down along the Wailuku road.

The invitations of the Home Rulers to address their mass meeting Saturday evening are not being favorably received by the prominent Republicans to whom they were sent. Few acceptances have been received so far.

F. W. Carter, manager of the Parker ranch in Hawaii, met with a bad accident Friday. His team ran away and Mr. Carter jumped to save himself, sustaining several severe cuts.

Dr. Carmichael, of the United States Marine Hospital Service, formerly stationed here, and recently at San Francisco, has been ordered to an Eastern post. Mrs. Carmichael may visit Honolulu.

Julia Bocca, Babino Costa and Manuel P. Teliera, insane Portuguese committed to the asylum by Judge Walpiani, of Kau, Hawaii, were brought to Honolulu yesterday on the Mauna Loa.

M. Vizzavona, the French Consul, received advice on the last steamer from the coast that the French cruiser Protet will arrive in Honolulu the third week of January on her cruise to the South Seas.

Superintendent Reynolds received a letter from Molokai yesterday telling of the merry Christmas spent by the inmates of the settlement. They were all given an extra supply of paint, and celebrated with feasts.

Thomas Fitch recently received from a relation of his late Phil Armour, a pair of finely cut inlaid cuff buttons, set in gold. They were a souvenir remembrance of the friendship between Mr. Armour and Colonel Fitch.

At St. Andrew's Cathedral, Sunday morning, the Rev. V. H. Kitey gave notice that from on and after Sunday, January 13, 1902, the prayerbook of the Protestant Episcopal Church of America will be used in that church.

The clerks of the National Guard are engaged in making an inventory of all the quartermaster and commissary stores which are in the possession of these officers. This is being done for the purpose of making up the annual statement of the stock on hand.

Prince Cupid's new yacht, the Princess, will arrive on the Ventura from Sydney. She will probably bring a cup along with her. She was built to beat anything in her class where she was launched, and probably won the race.

It is reported from Wailuku that Nili, a native, came to a sudden death by a fall over a cliff at Makakalele Gulch. The deceased was a fisherman and had started on a fishing expedition at the time of his death. The body was found Friday, December 23. There was no indication of foul play.

According to reports from Papaaloa, forty inches of rain fell there last Wednesday in twenty-four hours. If this is true, the rainfall comes near the world's record. At Laupahoehoe and in Hilo there were also heavy rains. Between Ooaka and Maui Gulch the road was rendered impassable for two days.

The stone wall enclosing W. O. Smith's residence property on the Nuuanu street, is being removed preparatory to setting the street line back about ten feet. This is the initial step toward widening Nuuanu street at that end. The Hobron fence will also be set back, giving additional width to the thoroughfare below Bates street.

The entertainment given by the Boys' Brigade Saturday night was a very enjoyable affair. A series of stereopticon views illustrating the life of Washington was given, with an explanatory talk by John Waldron. The Kakaako Quintet gave several selections, and the Young Men's Christian Association class gave a pretty exhibition under the direction of Mr. Young.

E. M. Griffith, the Washington forester, paid a visit to Nuuanu Valley yesterday morning, and made liberal notations of what he saw. In the afternoon he visited the Damon place at Moanalua. This morning he will visit Jared Smith at the experimental station, and then proceed up Tantalus. Mr. Griffith will leave Monday in company with Forester Haughts for Maui.

The water in the Kewalo district has subsided since the rains, and the greater number of the streets can now readily be navigated without the use of boats. Thursday ducks were still swimming about in the streets, while foot passengers made their way from house to house by means of fences. In many places the residents throw garbage and debris of all kinds in the street to bring it above sea level, and the resulting stench is something fearful.

Old as the Pyramids

And as little changed by the ages, is Scrofula, than which no disease, save Consumption, is responsible for a larger mortality, and Consumption is its outgrowth.

It affects the glands, the mucous membranes, tissues and bones; causes buncches in the neck, catarrhal troubles, rickets, inflamed eyelids, sore ears, cutaneous eruptions, etc.

"I suffered from scrofula, the disease affecting the glands of my neck. I did everything I was told to do to eradicate it, but without success. I then began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, and the swelling in my neck entirely disappeared and my skin resumed a smooth, healthy appearance. The cure was complete." MISS ANITA MITCHELL, 915 Scott St., Covington, Ky.

Hood's Sarsaparilla and Pills

Thoroughly eradicate scrofula and build up the system that has suffered from it.

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H. HACKFELD & CO., LTD.—General Commission Agents, Queen St., Honolulu, H. I.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.—Importers and Commission Merchants, Honolulu, Hawaii Islands.

LEWERS & COOKE.—(Robert Lewers, J. J. Lowrey, C. M. Cooke.)—Importers and dealers in lumber and building materials. Office, 414 Fort St.

HONOLULU IRON WORKS CO.—Manufacturers of every description made to order.

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MOUNTAIN RESORTS: Banff, Glacier, Mount Stephens and Fraser Canon.

Empress Line of Steamships from Vancouver. Tickets to All Points in Japan, China, India and Around the World.

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TRANS-ATLANTIC FIRE INS. CO. OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reichsmarks 6,000,000
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Total reichsmarks 107,850,000

North German Fire Insurance Co. OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reichsmarks 8,890,000
Capital their reinsurance companies 35,900,000
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The Elgin

WORLD'S STANDARD FOR TIME KEEPING.

Should be in the pocket of every wearer of a Watch.

Many years' handling of Watches convinces us, that price considered, the Elgin is the most satisfactory of American Watches.

Cased in

Nickle, Silver, Gold Filled and Solid Gold.

We have a full line and sell them at right prices.

ELGINS reach us right.

ELGINS reach you right.

Elgins stand for what is right in time-keeping and lasting qualities, and this is why we are right in pushing the Elgin Watch.

H.F. WICHMAN

BOX 342.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—The indiscretion shown by Lieutenant Commander Young, recently relieved as captain of the port of Havana, in stating in an interview that the Cubans were not fit for self-government, proves not to be as serious as was at first reported. Lieutenant Young had already intimated that he would be pleased if he were relieved from his services in Cuba, as he has been in the island for three years. His successor has not yet been selected.

Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., AGTS.

German Lloyd Marine Insur'os Co OF BERLIN.

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The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms. F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., General Agents.

General Insurance Co. for Sea, River and Land Transport. of Dresden.

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ORIENTAL BUDGET

Mourning Period For Li Hung Chang.

YOKOHAMA, Dec. 7.—Following is a special from Peking: Today being the third day after the death of Li Hung Chang, is the special day for the mourning family to receive condolences. Many Chinese friends have come throughout the day. In the afternoon an interesting spectacle was that of the visit of the diplomatic body, some of the Legation Secretaries, and a few other sympathizing friends. The hour appointed was three o'clock. A strange coincidence was the absence from Peking of five out of eleven Ministers. A Charge d'Affaires represented each one absent. Chinese soldiers were drawn up in line at the door and along the street where the residence of the Viceroy's family is situated. The foreign guests passed into one of courts, which was covered over with matting. Director Hu Yu-fen, Vice-President Lien Fang, Provincial Treasurer Chou Fu, Envoy Na T'ung, General Chiang Kuei-t'ang and Yu-k'uan, and Interpreter Tseng, son of the late Marquis Tseng, were in attendance. Tables with refreshments were arranged in the court. After the full delegation had arrived and a little conversation, they all passed through a building where the Viceroy had received guests, into the next court likewise covered with matting. Directly in front was a tablet to the deceased, while the coffin with remains and incense was in the room beyond. The two sons of the deceased, dressed in mourning of white, stood at one side of the tablet. Other offerings were spread near the altar. Taoist and Buddhist priests, with many Chinese officials in mandarin robes, stood around the side. The doyen, Baron Calkins de Wahlhorn, approached at the head of the delegation, and spoke a few words of fitting appreciation and condolence. The oldest son replied in Chinese, and the next son translated it into English. Most of the guests bowed to the tablet, and retired to the front court. After partaking of the refreshments, they departed in stately order to the boat of the foreign drum. Thus was honored the one Chinaman who has had the widest acquaintance with foreigners.

A STRANGE REPORT.
I hear that none of the home governments has yet sent to the family any expression of condolence. This seems very strange, when the deceased was the one plenipotentiary who took the lead in negotiations for peace with these governments. I noticed that yesterday the American flag alone was at half-mast.

THE NEW VICEROY.
When Prince Ching returns, he will be regarded as the real head of affairs. He is, however, not the man of courage, originality or grasp of the issues of the day that the First Grand Secretary was. He is more genial in his manners, as is true of most Manchus unless we except the brothers, Prince Tuan and Duke Lan. He is the same as was the noted viceroy in ability to increase his revenue. Avariciousness is a characteristic of both. The Prince is rather more a time-server. He did not believe in the boxer claims, but he contributed to some of their headquarters where Chinese Christians were cut to pieces, and whose leaders had least reason to loot and burn foreign property. He did not advocate war against foreigners, neither did he oppose it, as did the noble company of officials martyrs. He remained silent, and saved his life. An open and righteous statement might have held back the government from its crusade of blood and carnage. Instead, he went with those for the moment strong. His soldiers fired on the legations, though not, perhaps, with as much persistency of those of General Tung Fu-shang. When the Allies came he then dared to counsel peace, and so became plenipotentiary. He yielded without much protestation to the demands of the victorious powers, but he now exerts himself to restore things to the old order. Whenever possible, he has tried to save officials from punishment. He especially looks after the interests of the Manchus. We have heard that one foreigner whose name was spoken of for different positions in the Chinese government was opposed by him because supposed to have urged the deportation of the guilty officials at Peking, the Treasurer being a protégé of the Prince. His sense of right and wrong has never been marked; neither does he show wisdom capable of helping forward his country. Under his leadership we need expect but little, even should he combine with his rival, Yung Lu.

A REVERSION TO EXCLUSIVENESS.
All the five openings in the Imperial city wall made by foreign troops are now closed or being closed. These openings have been a convenience to the Chinese as well as to the foreigners, but this is not to be considered. The road from the east to the west gates of the Imperial city, which passed in front of the north wall of the Forbidden City, and thence across the marble bridge by the Winer Palace grounds, is now closed to all but foot passengers. We hear that foreigners will be soon forbidden the privilege of crossing the Imperial city, even when going on foot, as this rule was established by the Empress Dowager in 1855. The Chinese officials think that by these little acts of reversion to exclusiveness, they show that power has been restored to them. The dictatorialness of foreign powers for a year is now to be counterbalanced by all possible endeavors to exhibit to all the retention of Chinese power. It is a time of mutual limitations, annoying to both sides.

THE ECLIPSE OF THE SUN.
Today the eclipse of the sun was recognized by special ceremonies at the Board of Rites, which adjoints the Russian and American legation barracks. The officials of the Board began to assemble shortly after noon. By half past four, when the partial eclipse became noticeable, the officials gathered in from the chief official building, following Hsu P'u and Shih Hsu, the two Presidents of the Board, both having remained

here since the siege. An altar with burning incense and offerings was placed in the open court. The officials knelt down on the inner side, facing the setting sun. They remained motionless for some fifteen minutes, when the rescue of the sun was announced. During the ceremony there was beating of drums and gongs, to frighten away the dragon. Almost a panic amongst Chinese merchants is reported from Tientsin, arising from the death of the late Viceroy Li Hung Chang, it being feared that his death would encourage the boxers to raise again. For this reason transport of goods destined for Shanghai had been stopped and agents at Shanghai advised to delay sending goods destined for Tientsin, with the intention of seeing "how the wind would blow." Confidence has not been fully restored yet at Tientsin, it would seem, for the majority of merchants in the north are still hesitating and unwilling to bring from the interior goods to be exported to Shanghai.

Judge Kalua Now Grilling to a Turn.

MAUI, Dec. 21.—The News demands the removal of Judge Kalua, declaring that charges of incompetence and worse.



JUDGE KALUA.

will be lodged against him if he does not resign.
The government band will visit Maui on its return from Hilo.
A mild koma with plentiful showers prevailed in Maui during the week.
Fish are scarce in the Wailuku market.
The Kiross, which was to have left Kihai a week ago, was detained by the koma storm, which prevented ballasting, but will leave in a day or so. The Edward May, at Kihai, has not yet begun to unload.

BAGGED A BURGLAR.
Deputy Sheriff A. N. Hayseiden and Capt. Wm. Saffery of the Wailuku police force, did a neat piece of detective work this week, in capturing the burglar who broke the windows of Hoffmann & Vetsen, Rodriguez & Rodriguez and Lovejoy & Co.'s stores last week.

It proved to be a Japanese named Hosie, a recent arrival in Wailuku. Hosie admitted the burglaries, and two watches taken from Hoffmann & Vetsen's store, were found in his possession. Another one was found in Wailuku yesterday and the remaining three watches have been located at Lahaina, and will be recovered.—News.

TWO SUICIDES.
On Wednesday the body of a Japanese was found hanging to a kiawe tree near the railroad between Spreckelsville and Pala. A coroner's jury was impelled, but it was impossible to identify the remains, as the act had been committed months ago. The body was in an advanced state of decomposition.
On Thursday evening a Porto Rican, who was suffering from senile dementia, hanged himself in his house at the Spanish camp, Camp 5, Spreckelsville. Recently he had importuned the plantation physician for poison with which to end his life. He leaves no family.—News.

There are still large areas of tillable lands on the islands which have not passed into the hands of corporations and land owners, and these lands, in small farms, tilled by thrifty American farmers, would add much to the general prosperity of the islands. The only question is that of water for irrigation purposes, and the real source of supply which nature has lavished on the island of Maui has not yet been tapped. Not one per cent of the water supply is conserved, but is allowed to escape underground to the sea. The mountain tunnel on Oloa which furnishes 6,000,000 gallons per day is the true solution, and the time is coming when mountain tunnels on Maui will supply plenty of water to irrigate every foot of tillable land on the island.—Maui News.

NEWS OF WORLD CONDENSED

Heavy snows are reported in Scotland.
Samoa will build roads to honor McKinley.
Mrs. Calve has recovered from her recent illness.
Crocker, of New York, favors Schley for President.
The British have captured Krittlinger, a Boer leader.
San Francisco policemen are given an eight-hour day.
Senator Hale has introduced a bill for a naval reserve.
Senator Lynch, of San Francisco, will not be removed.
Insurgents are reported active again in Batangas province.
Chairman Ray has introduced an anti-anarchy measure.
New York is to have another big hotel, to cost millions.
Rain prevented Marconi from continuing his wireless tests.
Peking advices give bad reports of the situation in Luzon.
Relatives of Mrs. McKinley have little hope of her recovery.
A London surgeon has cured cancer by the use of the X ray.
Western Congressmen have introduced various irrigation bills.
Polish women are boycotting everything German and Prussian.
The Anaconda mines have been closed because of a copper war.
Another attempt is being made to secure Miss Stone's release.
Millionaire Thomas W. Lawson paid \$75,000 for three European dogs.

HOW FIRST CIRCUIT COURT SQUANDERS PUBLIC MONEY

Justice has become an expensive plaything in Honolulu. It costs money to "Americanize" the people here, but that is a matter of little moment to the "American" judges as long as some one else pays the bills.

Almost one-half of the appropriation for expenses of the judiciary has already been expended, though less than one-fourth of the term for which the appropriation is made has passed.

At the rate which Humphreys and Gear have been going during the past months the Americanization of these islands will come to a sudden stop before the first half of the legislative period is completed. Then perhaps, with the courts shut down for want of funds, the extra session to appropriate additional funds made necessary by this extraordinary waste of money in judiciary extravaganzas.

Figures do not lie. Those which refer to the judiciary department prove conclusively the evident purpose of the First Circuit Court Judges to run the government into debt from which even a special session of the Legislature would find it difficult to eradicate it. For the five months of the current fiscal year the total expense of the judiciary department, ASIDE FROM SPECIFIC SALARIES, has been over \$15,000. The total appropriation for the TWENTY-FOUR months is but \$35,000. It doesn't need much of a mathematician to figure out the end, OVER TWO-THIRDS of the amount charged against the judiciary department HAS BEEN EXPENDED UPON the order of either Humphreys or Gear. The first circuit has then used up more of the appropriation than the four other circuits and the Supreme Court combined.

And yet during this time there was hardly a week (excepting during the visit of Judge Little), where both two judges were holding court at one and the same time.

The entire appropriation for judiciary department expenses for the years 1898 and 1899 was \$35,000. In those days it wasn't deemed absolutely essential for the circuit judge to spend all the money that a Legislature could be induced to vote for expenses. The total amount drawn was but \$26,513.67, leaving a balance unused of \$8,486.33. The present judges in the first circuit expended for five months more than was expended by the entire judiciary department for that entire year.

In 1900 for the six months ending June 15th the total expense account amounted to but \$4,584.78. Judge Humphreys was appointed July 5, 1900. The six months following the expense of the entire judiciary department amounted to \$8,950.42, still making a total of but \$13,535.20.

In the following six months the work of "Americanization" was becoming more vigorous. For the six months ending July 1, 1901, the expense of the judiciary department aggregated \$13,674.31—or more than had been expended for the entire year, previous.

Chief Justice Frear in his recommendation to the governor for an appropriation for the biennial year beginning July 1, 1901, recognized the fact that the need of grand juries would add somewhat to the court cost and advised an addition of \$1000 to the appropriation for the purpose. This made it \$35,000 for general expenses of the courts, including juries. It really meant an addition of between six and seven thousand dollars, for in past years there had always been an unexpended balance of that amount.

The appropriation was made in bulk by the Legislature, \$35,000 to cover a period of two years, or \$6000 for each six months. The first five months have passed and the auditor has given out warrants to the amount of \$14,972.17. All the bills for the Circuit Court term just ended have not yet been paid, and there are still the courts from the other islands to hear from. Of this amount the First Circuit Court is credited with

Roosevelt is said to have purchased a fine Arabian horse in Morocco.
Troops were needed to quell a riot of prisoners in the Barcelona jail.
Joseph S. Spear is reappointed surveyor of the port of San Francisco.
A French physician has discovered a serum for the cure of snake bites.
Richard C. Sibley, a New York millionaire, has been sued for divorce.
The Southern Pacific and Rock Island have made a new traffic agreement.
Senator Penrose introduced a bill levying a 25 per cent duty on silver.
Fifty thousand miners were thrown out of work by Pennsylvania floods.
Rockefeller is very ill. He has given another million to Chicago University.
Seven hundred bolomen in Samar have surrendered because of lack of food.

Congressman Hill, of Illinois, has come out in favor of Chinese exclusion.
James B. Hay, a prominent Salt Lake business man, was brutally murdered.
The Navy Department announces the final acceptance of the battleship Wisconsin.
The first Klondike mail service since the closing of the river has arrived at Seattle.
The American Express Company gave every employee \$10 as a Christmas present.
San Jose will build a McKinley memorial upon the design of Rupert Schmid.
The Southern States are suffering from a cold wave, but the orange belt escaped.

Count Von Ellenberg, grand court marshal of Prussia, resigned because of a duel.
Lieutenant Hobson will marry Miss Eleanor Ludlow, of Springfield, Ohio, in February.
Horses are being purchased by the British in the Northwest for use in South Africa.

Carnegie is reported to have made a further offer to President Roosevelt of \$15,000,000.
Commander Moser has been ordered to command the Pensacola, relieving Admiral Glass.

The Pacific Mail steamer San Blas was sunk on the coast of Salvador, but no lives were lost.
Senator Penrose proposed a new immigration bill providing for an educational qualification.

Congressman Kahn's Chinese exclusion bill is in the hands of the Attorney General for revision.
Emperor William threatens to make

spending \$10,120.87 for simple court expenses, jurors, meals, bailiffs, etc. There is a considerable amount to be added to this for bills for advertising and sundry smaller expenses. The figures show that the First Circuit Court has expended three-fourths more than two-thirds of the total. The other four circuits and the Supreme Court have not, combined, spent more than one-fourth of the total, or even one-half of the amount squandered by the First Circuit Court.

If Judge Gear returns in the next Alameda and Judge Humphreys refuses to resign, as is threatened, by both, and they continue at the same rate of expenditure as has been inaugurated in their "Americanization" of the islands, every circuit in the Territory will be blocked within less than six months because of want of funds to continue the work. The appropriation for this biennial term is larger than it has been for years past. Yet there has always been in the past a balance to the credit of the judiciary at the close of each biennial period. There will be no need for the Legislature to bother its head with what to do with the balance at the end of the present period. Humphreys and Gear have taken the work off their hands.

Anyone who has said even a little attention to the courts for the past six months does not need to look far to discover the cause of the present alarming situation. Jurors are good men to have sitting before a court who have views of his own to air. As an audience for a political speech they beat even a Home Rule gathering they must remain. Bailiffs are another necessary adjunct; they add to the dignity of the court, and three bailiffs certainly make the judge appear more dignified than does one, even if for other purposes they could be entirely dispensed with. Thirty-six jurors, each drawing \$2 a day, will make a big hole in even an appropriation of \$50,000. The fact that a case which may occupy the attention of one court and jury for two weeks is being heard makes no difference in the general result. It creates a good impression to have a well-filled courtroom every day, even if the other twenty-four jurors on a panel have duties which require their attention elsewhere, and would gladly donate the \$72 a day to the Territory, and attend to their own affairs until they are actually in need for jury service. It doesn't take long for \$72 per day to amount up into numbers of three and four figures.

OWNER AT TEA PARTY Chinese Tailoring Establishment Burns.

(From Saturday's daily.)

While attending a tea party late last night L. K. Chou Kee, a tailor conducting an establishment in a frame and brick structure at the corner of King and Maunakea streets, had his store and contents almost destroyed by fire. What was not consumed by the flames was damaged by the chemicals from the chemical engine, and by a flood of water. The prompt response and quick work of the fire department saved the building and the surrounding structures. The alarm was turned in the Central Station about 11:30 by passers, who saw flames suddenly bursting through the wooden shutters over the show windows. The chemical engine was the first to respond, and it arrived on the scene in short order and a stream of chemical solution was seen playing upon the fire, which was eating up the wooden awning. The flames at this point were checked and upon the arrival of the engines and hose wagons the wooden shutters were broken in disclosing a roaring furnace. Two streams were directed upon the blaze, and within ten minutes every vestige of fire was gone. Neither the proprietor nor his employees appeared while the firemen were at work.

The structure is a wooden and brick affair, the corner store being occupied by Sun Chong, Chue Kee using the remainder. No fire appeared in the corner establishment, although the contents were damaged by smoke and water. Captain Parker, of the police department, was on the scene in advance of the chemical engine, before the firemen were at work, and at once began an investigation. He ran through an alleyway leading from King street to the rear. A board fence, pierced by a wooden gate, enclosed a small space. He found the gate wide open. Entering this he tried the back door, and was surprised to find it unlocked, a thing quite unusual in a Chinese establishment where the proprietor and the employees are so careful about locking and barring doors. He saw no one run away from the building, but he was inclined to believe that there was much behind the starting of the fire which has not yet developed. A Chinese onlooker remarked that the proprietor had left the shop about 10 o'clock to go to a tea party. At that time, so the Chinese said, everything was all right in the neighborhood.

Owing to the charged condition of the interior of the structure, the police or firemen were unable to find anything that would give them a clue as to how the fire started. As the place was conducted as a general tailoring shop, the fire may have come, however, from a piece of hot charcoal from an iron, or a lighted lamp placed too near a bottle of benzine.

A small blaze in a sausage factory conducted by a Chinese back of the Metropolitan Meat Company, called out the fire department at 6 o'clock last evening. No damage was done.

DIVORCE THE RUIN OF WOMEN
ROME, Dec. 15.—At the consistory held this afternoon the Pope formally announced among those nominated to bishoprics Rev. John O'Connor as Bishop of Newark, N. J., and the Rev. William J. O'Connell as Bishop of Portland, Me. The consistory was especially interesting, as the Pope, in an impassioned address, denounced the suggested divorce laws for Italy and appealed to the Italians not to allow such an evil to be introduced in this country.

The Pope declared that the example of other countries in the matter of divorce was criminal in so far as they recognized divorce. He prayed God to spare Italy from the social plague, which, when it spread, was like a conflagration. He declared that divorce was the moral ruin of women.

HAWAII HAS ANOTHER DELUGE
HILO, Dec. 26.—The Herald says: Hilo district was visited by another heavy rain storm accompanied by thunder and lightning Monday night. There were showers, some of the unusually heavy, all through the night. From reports at hand Papaikou holds the banner as to fall, the gauge showing thirteen inches at 7 a. m. Tuesday, and the water was then pouring over the top. Waikeka, from which point the Hilo rainfall is taken, has a record of 21.5, and Papakou has shed on the Wailuku river that was floated during the last freshet, got another jolt during the present storm that carried it several feet away. The storm continued with varied force throughout Tuesday, and it was impossible to get telephone communication with Kau or Oloa.

Tuesday night rain fell at Laupahoehoe for five hours, and the gauge measured ten inches for that short period. At Papaikou for twenty-four hours ending Wednesday morning, the gauge showed forty inches. Ooakala reports twenty inches in twenty-four hours.

For a Hebrew Cemetery.
There will be a meeting of the First Hebrew congregation of Honolulu, at Progress Hall, Sunday afternoon, December 29th, at 2:30 o'clock. The special business which will come before the meeting will be that of the purchase of a cemetery. A site has been selected at Pearl City, and should this prove acceptable to the congregation the purchase will be concluded. It is expected that there will be a large attendance.

ITCHING PILES.

From the Melbourne Age.
Ever have any irritation of the skin? There are many forms of it, any of them bad enough to tax your patience. Hemorrhoid, a plague of the night; no rest for the sufferer from that complaint. Eczema, too; hives don't sound dangerous, but they cause much misery to those unfortunate enough to be troubled with them. Doan's Ointment is "A wonder" for any such trouble. Any troublesome irritation of the skin can't resist its healing, soothing influence. Lots of Honolulu people know this now.

Mr. H. Ryall, of No. 11, Grosvenor St., South Yarra, is a very old resident of Melbourne. He states:

For some considerable time I have been a sufferer from that annoying complaint known as irritating piles. At times the irritation was very annoying, especially at night, and in the warm weather, I applied some of Doan's Ointment which I had obtained and I am pleased to say that it gave me the desired relief from this annoying disease.

Doan's Ointment is splendid in all diseases of the skin: Eczema, piles, hives, insect bites, sores, chilblains, etc. It is perfectly safe and very effective. Very frequently two or three boxes have made a complete cure of chronic cases that have not yielded to other remedies for years.

Doan's Ointment is sold by all chemists and storekeepers at 50 cents per box, or will be mailed on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., Ltd., agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

BY AUTHORITY.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE THIRD CIRCUIT, TERRITORY OF HAWAII.—AT CHAMBERS.—IN PROBATE.

In the Matter of the Estate of Hanai Parker, of Wailua, Hawaii, intestate, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition of Kahakauwila, of said Wailua, Hawaii, alleging that Hanai Parker died intestate at said Wailua on the 27th day of August, 1900, leaving property in the Hawaiian Islands necessary to be administered upon, and praying that letters of administration issue to Alfred W. Carter.

It is ordered that Wednesday, the 15th day of January, 1901, at 10 o'clock a. m., be and hereby is appointed for hearing said petition in the courtroom of this court at Kailua, Kona, Hawaii, at which time and place all persons concerned may appear and show cause, if any they have, why said petition should not be granted.

Dated November 29, 1901.
W. S. EDINGS,
Judge of the Circuit Court of the Third Circuit.
Attest: HENRY SMITH,
Clerk Judiciary Department.
2328—Dec. 3, 10, 17, 24, 31.

ADMINISTRATRIX' NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING been duly appointed administratrix of the estate of John Toms, late of Kapaa, Island of Kauai, deceased, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the said estate to produce proper vouchers to the undersigned at Kailua, Kauai, within six months from date hereof, or they will be forever barred, and all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.
MRS. ELLA TOMS,
Administratrix of the Estate of John Toms.
2328—Dec. 3, 10, 17, 24, 31.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE SECOND CIRCUIT, TERRITORY OF HAWAII.

Ana Kamelamela Alua (w.) vs. Alua (ch.).—Summons.
To the Territory of Hawaii:
To the High Sheriff of the Territory of Hawaii, or his deputy, the Sheriff of the Island of Maui, or his deputy, or any constable in the Territory of Hawaii:

You are commanded to summon Alua (ch.), of Hana, Island of Maui, defendant, in case he shall file written answer within twenty days after service hereof, and appear before the said Circuit Court at the June term thereof, to be held at Wailuku, Island of Maui, on Wednesday, the 31 day of June next, at 10 o'clock a. m., to show cause why the claim of Ana Kamelamela Alua (w.), plaintiff, should not be awarded to her pursuant to the tenor of her annexed libel for divorce.

And have you then return this writ, with full return of your proceedings thereon.

Witness, Hon. J. W. Kalua, Judge of the Circuit Court of the Second Circuit, at Wailuku, Island of Maui, this 30th day of November, 1901.
(Signed) JAS. N. K. KEOLA,
Clerk, Second Circuit Court.

I hereby certify the foregoing to be a true and correct copy of the original summons issued in said cause, and that at the December term, 1901, of the Second Circuit Court, Territory of Hawaii, the court ordered publication of the same, and a continuance of said cause until the next June term, 1902, of said court.
(Seal.) JAS. N. K. KEOLA, Clerk.
Lahaina, Maui, December 13, 1901.
2342—Dec. 17, 24, 31; Jan. 7, 14, 21.

Oloa Assessments.

THE 17TH AND 18TH ASSESSMENTS, of 50c each, are now bearing interest at the rate of 1 per cent per month.

THE 19TH ASSESSMENT of 24c of 50c per share has been called, to be due and payable November 20th.

Interest will be charged on assessments unpaid ten (10) days after the same are due at the rate of 1 per cent per month from the date on which such assessments are due.

The above assessments will be payable at the office of the B. F. Dillingham Company, Limited, Stangenwald Building.
ELMER E. FAYTON,
Treasurer Oloa Sugar Company, Ltd.
Honolulu, T. H., July 20, 1901.

A Judge's lot is not a happy one.

price of refined sugar five points.

**MEMORY OF
KAPIOLANI**
Fine Building on
Dowager's Own
Plans.

The Associated Press learns that the British war office has telegraphed to the session of a cipher telecommunication purporting to have been secured by the British Commandant, Delarey, stating that it could not hold out longer than January. According to the correspondent of the Times at Pretoria, Delarey believed to be forty miles northeast of Klerksdorp, with about 400 men. The war office is taking a more hopeful view of the war than it has taken.

any previous time.

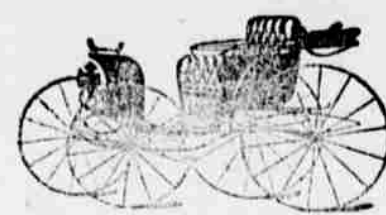
Sleep for Skin-Tortured Babies And Rest for Tired Mothers



Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour
Consists of CUTANEA SUET, to cleanse the skin of eruptions and scales, CUTANEA OINTMENT, to instantly allay itching and irritation and soothe and heal, and CUTANEA BALM, to cool and cleanse the blood. A few drops of CUTANEA SUET is often sufficient to cure the severest humours when all else fails. **Auth. Depots: H. TOWNES & Co., Sydney N. S. W., 80, African Denial, 100, LANE, Cape Town. POTTER COBBS, Ltd., Props., Boston, U. S. A.**

A GOOD TOP BUGGY, \$100.00

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Harness, Varnishes, Carriage
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\$35 and \$45.

Note these Big Reductions.

Chainless Spaulding

For Ladies or Gentlemen
Cut from \$75.00 to \$15.00

Cleveland Chain Wheels

Choice of tires, saddle, gear.
Cut from \$45.00 to \$35.00

When you can buy a Cleveland at \$35 there is no other wheel in competition, as they are the LEADERS. You take no chances when you buy these reliable wheels, as every one is fully guaranteed by us, and the equipment is of the very best. Wheels sold on installments.

Full line of the celebrated FAY JUVENILE WHEELS,
at \$25.00.

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Ehlers Block, Fort Street.

Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

Occidental & Oriental S.S. Co.
and Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Steamers of the above companies will call at Honolulu and leave this port on or about the dates below mentioned:

FOR CHINA AND JAPAN.	FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
-----------------------------	---------------------------

COPTIC	JAN. 4	Gaelic	JAN. 31
AMERICA MARU	JAN. 11	HONGKONG MARU	JAN. 20
PERU	JAN. 18	CHINA	JAN. 20
Gaelic	JAN. 28	Doric	JAN. 31
HONGKONG MARU	FEB. 6	NIPPON MARU	FEB. 8
CHINA	FEB. 14	PERU	FEB. 18
Doric	FEB. 22	COPTIC	FEB. 28
NIPPON MARU	MARCH 12	AMERICA MARU	MARCH 18
PERU	MARCH 19	CHINA	MARCH 20
COPTIC	MARCH 20	Gaelic	MARCH 22
AMERICA MARU	MARCH 23	HONGKONG MARU	MARCH 29

For general information apply to P. M. S. S. Co.

H. Hackfeld & Co., Ltd.
AGENTS.

ARRIVED.

Friday, December 27.
 Mr. Mauna Loa, Kilauea, from 12:30 a. m. to 1:30 p. m. at 9 a. m. with 2,133 sacks sugar, 150 sacks coffee, 22 sacks taro, 17 sacks awa, 12 bundles bananas, 24 eggs butter, 12 barrels poi, 22 pigs and 22 packages sundries.
 Mr. S. City of Peking, Smith, from the Orient, 7 p. m.
 Mr. Kinai, Freeman, from Hilo and way ports, 8 p. m.

Saturday, Dec. 28.

Mr. Claudine, Parker, from Maui at 1:30 a. m.
 Mr. W. G. Hall, Thompson, from Kauai at 6:30 a. m.
 Am. bk. Omega, Mackie, 31 days from Newcastle via Kahului at 11 a. m.
 Mr. Ke Au Hou, Mosher, from Kauai at 1:30 p. m.
 Mr. James Makee, Tullett, from Kauai at 4 p. m.
 Am. bk. Beni, Sewall, Halstead, 31 days from Port Townsend, put in in distress.
 Mr. Kawahana, from Koolau ports at 9 a. m.

Sunday, Dec. 29.

Am. schr. Robert Lewis, Underwood, 25 days from Port Gamble.

Monday, December 30.

Am. schr. Neeau, Pederson, from Honolulu, Kilauea and Kukuhihale at 12:30 a. m. with 3,000 bags sugar, 200 empty coal bags, and 5 pkgs. sundries.
 Am. bk. C. D. Bryant, Cally, 13 days from San Francisco at 8 a. m.
 Mr. Twilght, from Hilo and way ports at 8 a. m.
 Mr. Kauikouli, from Paaulo at 9 a. m.

DEPARTED.

Friday, December 27.
 Mr. Nihau, W. Thompson, for Lahaina, Kapaemahu and Punaluu, 5 p. m.
 Am. schr. Susie M. P. Plummer, for Makawehi.

Saturday, Dec. 28.

S. S. City of Peking, Smith, for San Francisco at 10 p. m.
 Am. bk. Coronado, Potter, for San Francisco at 4 p. m.
 Mr. Rob Roy for Pearl River at 8 a. m.

Sunday, Dec. 29.

Am. schr. Susie M. Plummer, Lund, for Kahului.

Monday, December 30.

Mr. W. G. Hall, S. Thompson, for Kauai ports at 5 p. m.
 Mr. Kinai, Freeman, for Hilo and way ports at 1 p. m.
 Mr. Claudine, Parker, for Maui ports at 5 p. m.
 Mr. W. G. Hall, S. Thompson, for Lahaina, Maiala, Kona and Kau ports at noon.
 Mr. Mikahala, Gregory, for Nawiliwili, Koloa, Elele and Hanalei, at 5 p. m.
 Mr. Ke Au Hou, Mosher, for Koloa at 5 p. m.
 Mr. James Makee, Tullett, for Anahulu, Kilauea and Hanalei at 5 p. m.
 Mr. Lehua, Napala, for Molokai ports at 5 p. m.
 Mr. J. A. Cummins, Searle, for Oahu ports.

HILO SHIPPING.

Charters for Hilo—
 Am. schr. Annie A. Gray's Harbor.
 Am. bk. Annie Johnson, San Francisco.
 Mr. Ceylon, Port Gamble.
 Mr. Defender, Port Gamble.
 Mr. Enterprise, San Francisco.
 Mr. Eva, Eureka.
 Am. bk. Martha Davis, San Francisco.
 Mr. O. M. Kellogg, Eureka.
 Am. schr. Otille Fjord, Eureka.
 Vessels in port—
 Am. bk. Amy Turner, Warland, master.
 Am. sp. Marion Chilcott, Nelson, master.
 Am. bg. Consuelo, Page, master.
 Am. schr. W. F. Witzemann, Daeweritz, master.

Arrived—
 Dec. 21—Am. bg. Consuelo, H. L. Page, master, 16 days from Eureka, with railroad ties for Hilo Railroad.
 Dec. 22—Am. schr. W. F. Witzemann, Daeweritz, master; 41 days from Gray's Harbor, with lumber for Hilo Mercantile Company.

Arrived, December 21, Am. brig Consuelo, H. L. Page, master, 31 days from Eureka, with railroad ties for Hilo railroad; December 22, Am. schr. W. F. Witzemann, Daeweritz, master, 41 days from Gray's Harbor, with lumber for Hilo Mercantile Company.

MAKUKONA.

Arrived December 21, brig Gallies, Helmsing, 11 days from San Francisco, general cargo to Hilo Sugar Mill and plantation.
 December 22, schr. Susie M. Plummer, Lund, 29 days from Newcastle for orders.

THE OLD YEAR.

The old year has been a fairly agreeable one for the world at large. In the United States there has been no abatement of progress and the outlook for the success of the expansion policy has improved. But for the one great tragedy which struck down President McKinley, the American nation would be able to look back upon the events of the first year of the new century with complete satisfaction.

Europe has had no wars within its borders, and its people have not suffered any extraordinary peril or calamity.

The year has brought peace in South Africa appreciably nearer. Other parts of the Dark Continent have remained quiet and prosperous.

China, through much tribulation, has entered upon a career of political and commercial development.

Here at home the great general interests of the people have suffered no disaster, though times have been somewhat less prosperous owing mainly to the absorption of our customs and postal revenues by the United States and to the unfortunate policy of the Legislature.

Lord Marcus Beresford will manage the King's stable.

There will be no change in the Philippine shipping laws.

Washington State is being flooded with counterfeit silver dollars.

Mrs. Roosevelt gave her first public reception at the White House on December 14th.

Albert K. Nawali has made application to Treasurer Wright for a license to sell beer at Kalapana, District of Puna, on Hawaii.

The Hawaiian Hotel corridors and office are undergoing an extensive renovation, fresh paint beautifying them to a large extent.

CHRISTMAS ON MAUI

General Festivity on Valley Isle.

MAUI, Dec. 27.—Christmas was universally observed in Maui, not only by the Christian as is fitting, but by the pagan as well. It was the greatest holiday of all the year. People generally celebrated the day by family dinners, though there were Christmas trees at all times, before Christmas and after Christmas, on Christmas eve, on Christmas morning and in the evening.

At the close of the Wailuku schools on the 26th, there was a big tree for the children; at the Paia kindergarten each child had a bag of candy; at the Hamakuaapoko kindergarten Miss Steele had a fine tree decorated with a book, a toy and a bag of sweets for each little one and there were refreshments besides; at Maunaloa Seminary the girls gave a concert in the evening to their relatives and friends, Miss Clough having charge of the musical program.

The weather during the early part of Christmas was threatening—cloudy, foggy and rainy—but during the afternoon it cleared so that the Makawao club had its regular game of polo on the Sunnyside grounds, Paia. Facing inclement weather the four players who were to represent the adult Athletic Association of Wailuku (Messrs. Ault, Cornwell, Beate and Cummings) did not put in an appearance, so the plan of a tournament had to be abandoned. Still the large number of spectators present saw a "rattling" good game between two fours of the Makawao club. It was mauka Makawao, Messrs. L. von Tempky (captain), W. R. Crook, S. K. Kalama and Geo. Wilbur vs. Paia and Hamakuaapoko, Messrs. F. P. Baldwin (captain), W. Aiken, D. C. Lindsay and F. A. Alexander. The latter won by a score of four goals to 2.

CUT IN WAGES.

It is rumored that there is to be a general cut of ten per cent in wages and salaries on Spreckelsville plantation, beginning January 1, 1902. Other plantations on Maui to survive the present hard times will probably have to adopt similar seemingly harsh measures.

President Roosevelt's reference to Hawaiian affairs in his message, which is much discussed on the island, has not improved matters or opinions. People are beginning to ask what sugar estates have leased lands from the government and the acreage and term of the leases.

Most of the plantations of Maui (all the large ones) own their lands in fee simple, though some of them have government water under long terms. It is to be hoped that the President will soon visit Hawaii-nee to determine for himself the slight value to the small farmer of such properties as Hamakuaapoko, Paia, Spreckelsville, Kihel and others, unless perchance the said small farmer has a spare hundred thousand dollars to sink a pump.

PARRAKEETS ON MAUI.

There are indeed parakeets in the Kula forests, and sometimes wild peacocks and other strange birds are seen, though the peacocks generally remain on the Ulupalakua side of the mountain. Twenty or thirty years ago Captain McKee set free a large number of different varieties of birds, some of which still survive.

Mr. J. N. S. Williams, wife and family are to permanently reside at Spreckelsville. After superintending the construction of the great Puunene mill he has been appointed to take charge of it as chief engineer.

Mr. and Mrs. Mann of Pahala, Hawaii, have been spending the holidays with relatives in Makawao.

Last evening, the 26th, Mr. and Mrs. W. O. Aiken of Makawao gave a pleasant dancing party at their residence.

Tonight, the 27th, a Christmas tree will be given to the children of the Paia Sunday school.

Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Lowrie of Spreckelsville will give their customary New Year's eve dancing party. This is always the Terpsichorean event of the year on Maui.

Next Monday, the 30th, twelve baseballists of the Wailuku Athletic Association go to Hilo per Kinai to contest with the ball players of the rainy city on New Year's day. The Hilo people are to pay all expenses of the Wailuku boys and give a \$50 prize to the winning nine.

Normal Inspector C. W. Baldwin is spending his holidays at Hailu.

Akiona of Pauwela bought the awa license of Makawao district for \$267.75.

Danger at the Annex.

Another one of the giant cocoanut trees that bend over the drive from Wailuku road through the grounds of the Annex, fell across the carriage way the other day, smashing two fences. The tree is the third of the kind that has fallen in the same way this year. The danger to patrons of the Annex is marked, and is more appreciated by people who formerly went there than it seems to be by the management. Two or three more cocoanut palms now hang over the drive, one threatening the braided hut of Kamehameha IV. As they are rooted with more tendrils any high north wind may bring them down. Possibly the next one to fall will harm something more valuable than a fence.

On Dec. 19, J. J. Valentine, president of the Wells-Fargo Express Company, was rapidly sinking at his home in West Oakland.

Berlin police are looking for Harry Marshall, an American who disappeared after getting several thousand marks from American residents.

Wilhelmina and Prince Henry were warmly greeted on their return to the Dutch capital.

DEATH IN HONOLULU

Streets Wires Threaten the Lives of the People.

At 10 o'clock last night the Coroner's Jury empaneled to determine the cause of the death of Charles Ah Fai, who was killed in McInerney's store on Saturday afternoon while handling a lever switch connecting with the electric lights in the store, found a verdict in which the Hawaiian Electric Company, Limited, was censured for not taking proper precautions in the carrying of its wires and exercising proper surveillance over the system, believing that from some negligence on the part of the company the boy had come to his death. In the verdict is a recommendation to the Superintendent of Public Works that a competent inspector be appointed to inspect the electric wires in this city, before testimony having been taken of the electric light company were in a condition dangerous to property and life, owing to imperfect wiring and lack of necessary attention. The jury recommends that this inspector have the power to condemn all wires found unfit for public service.

After listening to the testimony of electrical experts for several hours yesterday, to which was added the expert testimony of the jury, the jury believed that the cause of the death of the young Chinese met death from the electric current, and probing the matter to the bottom, the jury was of the opinion that although no direct testimony had been offered to indicate that any one was directly to blame in this particular case, yet from the condition of the electric wires in this city, other lives would be sacrificed unless some attention was given to rectifying the imperfections. Following is the verdict:

This jury finds that one Charles Ah Fai came to his death at Honolulu, Island of Oahu, Territory of Hawaii, on the 26th day of December, A. D. 1901, from an electric shock received from a switch in the store of E. A. McInerney, in said Honolulu, connecting the wires in said store with the wires of the Hawaiian Electric Light Company, while said Charles Ah Fai was in the act of turning on the current.

And if the necessary precautions had been used by the Hawaiian Electric Light Company it is the belief of the jury that the said Charles Ah Fai would not have so met his death.

And in view of the expert testimony of electricians adduced in the case, the jury believes that the wires of the Hawaiian Electric Light Company are in a condition dangerous to property and life, owing to imperfect wiring and lack of necessary attention.

Therefore, this jury recommends that the Superintendent of Public Works appoint a competent inspector to inspect all electric wires in the city of Honolulu, with the power to condemn and to perform all other such acts as in the premises may seem meet.

CHAS. F. CHILLINGWORTH, Coroner.

CHAS. B. WILSON, WM. BERLOWITZ, JOHN H. WISE, R. C. GEER, R. KELLET, A. P. TAYLOR, Jurors.

An afternoon meeting was held which was principally occupied by listening to electricians expound on the theories and mysteries of the profession. An adjournment was taken until 7:30 last evening, at which time Wm. Carey, a lineman for the Hawaiian Electric Light Company, and T. Leslie De Cew, electrical inspector for the Board of Fire Underwriters of the Territory of Hawaii, and Superintendent Frazee of the Territorial Electric Light system, testified. Both the latter gentlemen stated that the wires of the Hawaiian Electric Company were in a dangerous condition in many parts of the city and on Fort street there was one wire which was bare of insulation, making it especially dangerous to life and property.

The jury wished to find from Wm. Carey just what had been done by Electric Company with reference to the wires and transformers on the electric wire pole on Fort street opposite McInerney's store since Saturday evening. The young fellow answered the questions promptly and did not seem evasive. He said that after the tragedy he went to the scene and immediately climbed the pole and made an inspection. He found everything in position, and there was nothing to indicate that anything had happened there to cause trouble in McInerney's store. He came down again, and met Manager Garlick, who told him to go up again. At that time he shifted an insulated wire from a close proximity to a nut which holds an arm on a pole and then came down again. He found nothing whatever that would in his opinion have caused any trouble in the wires leading from the transformer. The wires were not sagging enough to cause them to brush against one another.

Superintendent Frazee said he had taken notice of the manner in which the electric wires are strung at present. Some needed pulling up. Pins and cross arms in many places were in a position to give way, thus letting the wires fall to the street. They needed overhauling. He said the tightening of these wires would reduce the danger to life and property. He was of the opinion that more than 110 volts had killed Ah Fai. He thought it was the fault of the Electric Company.

Mr. De Cew was a splendid witness. He said he was an inspector of new wiring but not the old. He was of the opinion that more than 110 volts had caused the boy's death. One hundred and ten volts might kill a man with a weak heart, but not one in a normal condition.

"How would you pronounce the condition of the wiring of the Electric Company in this city?" asked a juror.

"I would say it is not good. The wires are slack. If you strike them with an umbrella they would brush against each other. Of course, the rapid growth of

trees here interfere with the wires." "Do you know anything about the insulation of wires overhead in this city?"

"No." "Do you know of any not insulated?" "I believe there is a bare wire on Fort street carrying 110 volts."

"Do you think life and property are in danger?"

"I do."

"Is there anyone in town to condemn wires?"

"There is no government inspector."

"Would the inspector have the power vested in him to order unsafe wires removed?"

"I believe the Superintendent of Public Works has the power to appoint a man with such authority."

Expert electrician, Chillingworth stated he had asked time and time again to have such an officer appointed.

Mr. De Cew pronounced the switch used in McInerney's store unsafe, unless people were educated to its use and made acquainted with the danger of touching the metal parts.

Expert electricians also testified at the afternoon session. The purpose of the evidence of H. A. Allen, electrical engineer, representing the Fraser-Chalmers Company in Honolulu; Col. "Jack" Coffin, of the Gamewell Fire Alarm System Company; F. J. Cross, of the Wireless Telegraph Company, and Superintendent Hudson of the Hawaiian Electric Company, was to the effect that the switch used in the McInerney store was such as are in general use all over the United States; that the metal parts, when closed against the poles of the current, are alive with electricity and give off a shock to any touching it; that conditions were favorable for Ah Fai receiving a shock from the position in which he was standing, and that it was electric current and not volts that killed the young man.

Yesterday afternoon's proceedings were conducted by Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth. Dr. Charles B. Cooper was on the stand and testified as to the results of the postmortem examination. He said the cause of death was due to an electric shock. The postmortem revealed that the young man was in poor health; he was underweight for his size, somewhat emaciated; the lungs were found to be fairly normal, except some congestion in the right apex; the heart was pale, small, contracted, and was weak; kidneys were normal, liver slightly enlarged. Some of the glands were tuberculous. Dr. Cooper thought a small voltage sufficient in this case to have caused the boy's death. The physical condition of Ah Fai had much to do with the shock being fatal. It was evident that a severe shock had been produced. The burn spoke of as being on the tip of the boy's finger was evidently where a wart had been burned off.

Messrs. Cross, Allen, Coffin, McInerney and T. Quon Yee also testified.

Private Parties Must Open Street.

Unless the Young and Bishop estate interests surrender their rights to the new Bishop street, between Hotel and King streets, the government will refuse to take steps to open the street, as proposed, through to Queen. Superintendent of Public Works Boyd is of opinion that the owners of that block should not receive the benefits which would accrue from a street which extends on to the waterfront, without bearing part of the expense of the opening of the thoroughfare.

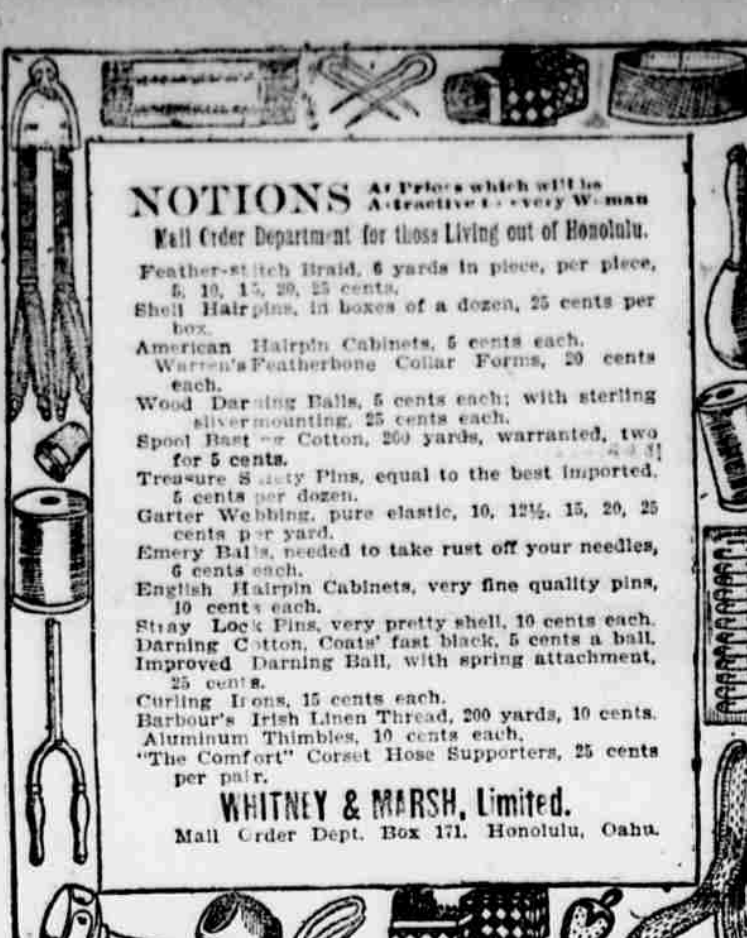
With this condition of affairs there is a probability that the owners of the second block of the street, Messrs. Emmeluth and Pearson will take the same steps which have been taken by the other interests, and make their block of street a private one and that there will not be an extension through to the Esplanade, as projected. The negotiations are not off, but there seems little hope of any other determination of them. The point which is now being considered is a combination of all interests, and if this is accomplished there will be a two-block street at most.

There appeared to the men who have the second block some cogent reasons why there should be government action, although they had originally planned the private ownership scheme. Superintendent Boyd was approached and asked to institute proceedings to condemn the buildings which lie between King street and Queen street. This he declined to do after consideration, and the result was that the people in the deal are now going on with their plans, privately. Superintendent Boyd says he has excellent reasons for his action. As the government now has an agreement with the estate which owns the lands below Queen street, which will be used to straighten out the new street if the extension is made to Queen, he cannot proceed above that point unless all the property may be considered by any jury or commission which is formed for the purpose of taking the matter under consideration. He said:

"In my official duty I am compelled to take cognizance of the fact that the property above King street will be greatly benefited by the opening of this street through to the waterfront. In consequence of this benefit I believe there should be an assessment, for the purpose of paying the expenses, against the buildings. The keeping of the street a private one will relieve the buildings there from assessments for betterments, and this is not, in my opinion, a place where the government should step in and at great expense give acre for acre and foot for foot for the property needed, and then receive only a part of the revenues which should come from the expenditures. I am not of opinion that the government is justified in taking those steps, and giving all the benefits to private parties. With this view I have refused to take the steps desired for the condemnation of the property between King street and Queen for the road."

A large quantity of plants and seed were received for the United States experimental station, from Japan, by the City of Peking. The consignment comprised a large number of seedlings of curious Japanese plants, as well as plums, grapes, pears and figs from the Orient. The seeds are to be planted on the Tantalus station soon.

An exchange laments that Niagara, one of nature's great spectacles, a wonder of the ages, has become the propeller of base machinery and the exploiter of sensation seekers. It has been noticed for some time that Niagara was going down hill.—Kansas City Journal.



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English Hairpin Cabinets, very fine quality pins, 10 cents each.

Stray Lock Pins, very pretty shell, 10 cents each.

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Curling Irons, 15 cents each.

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DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE—Vice Chancellor SIR W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in court that DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR OF CHLORODYNE; that the whole story of the defendant, Freeman, was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to. See the Times, July 18, 1864.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a liquid medicine which assuages PAIN OF EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep WITHOUT HEADACHE, and INVIGORATES the nervous system when exhausted. IS THE GREAT SPECIFIC FOR CHOLERA, DYSENTERY and DIARRHOEA.

The General Board of Health, London, reports that it ACTS as a CHARM; one dose generally sufficient.

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BORN.
 STODART—In Honolulu, December 29, 1901, to the wife of Arthur G. Stodart, of Waimanalo, a daughter.

MARRIED.
 HJORTH-MAY—At Lihue, Kauai, at German Lutheran Church, by the Rev. H. Isenberg, Mr. John L. Hjorth and Miss Mary Louise May. No cards.